New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. [illegible]. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER MAN AT THE [illegible].

THE MONEY THAT JACK PAYS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANKS.

School Appropriations.

The Red [illegible] and the Horse Race—Something about Both.

[illegible]—The Register Paving the Way.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1856.

How unmercifully my correspondence of yesterday stretched out! It did not seem half so [illegible] as it swells out on the printed sheet. I shall make amends to-day, or, at least, shall try to.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Among the petitions presented, were ten from citizens of New-York City, one from the New-York Corn Exchange, and others from various portions of the State, for a bridge over the Hudson at Albany.

Another new County project is asked for, being a new County from parts of Ontario and Seneca. This is [illegible] for this session.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD FERRY.

The bill to amend the act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run Steam Ferry Boats, coming up for a third reading, it was discussed on a motion to recommit, but finally passed, [illegible] was laid on the table. The bill is understood to allow the Company to invest their money in Ferry Boats and own and run the same without the increase of stock required by the original bill passed March 29, 1853.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

MR. SCOTT proposed to amend the 399th section of the Code of Procedure, by excepting negotiable promissory notes and bills of exchange from the things in action and contracts therein mentioned. He also endeavors to remove the ambiguity in the last paragraph of the section by conforming it to the supposed intention of the Legislature.

MONEYS RECEIVED FROM SEAMEN AT NEW-YORK.

The bill noticed by MR. SCHREINER to amend the act in relation to money levied by law on masters, mates, mariners and seamen arriving at the City and port of New-York, and the disposal of the same by the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, passed April 7, 1854, has the following provisions:

SEC. 1. The Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat are hereby released and discharged from any claim or demand for, by reason or on account of the board, [illegible] of medical or surgical attendance upon any master, mate, mariner or seaman who may have been heretofore received, boarded, attended or provided for by the Commissioners of Emigration, at the Hospital at Quarantine grounds on Staten Island; but nothing above contained shall be construed as declaring that any liability has heretofore existed on the part of the said Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, for such board, maintenance or attendance.

§ 2. No claim shall be made against the said Trustees for boarding or attendance upon any mariner or seaman who shall be hereafter received or provided for by the Commissioners of Emigration at the said Hospital, under direction of the Health Officer.

§ 3. The Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat may contract with the Commissioners of Emigration for the support of medical attendance upon sick or disabled seamen at the Marine Hospital under the control of the said Commissioners, other than those received by the direction of the Health Officer; and except as herein provided, the seventh section of the said act is hereby repealed.

§ 4. The President and Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat shall receive, and may, upon refusal to pay, sue for and recover, in the name of the people of the State, the following sums from the owners of every vessel arriving in New-York, namely: 1st, from the owner or owners of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, for the master, $1 50; for each mate $1; and for each sailor or mariner 50 cents. 2d, from the owner or owners of each coasting vessel, for each person on board, comprising the crew, 25 cents; but no owner of a coasting vessel, from the States of New-Jersey, Connecticut or Rhode Island, shall be compelled to pay for more than one voyage each month. In cases of refusal to pay, the said Trustees may sue for and recover the same penalties as are imposed by law for the non-payment of Hospital money, but nothing in this section shall be construed to hinder the deduction of such amounts so paid from the wages of such masters, mates or seamen arriving in such vessels. And this section is substituted for the fifth section of the said act, passed April 7, 1854, but no right of action which shall have accrued under the same at the passage of this act, shall be impaired hereby.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was submitted to the Legislature this morning. It is a paper of unusual interest, and one which will bear a very close scrutiny. It is understood to be from the pen of Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, and has all the polish and beauty which the scholar could impart, without detriment to the statistics and realities which properly pertain to such a document. You will have it in print, and make such an analysis of its pages as will be most fitting for the TIMES. While I leave to you that duty, I cannot refrain from copying one paragraph alluding to the manner in which the Health Officer at Quarantine had discharged his official duties. I do this, not because DR. THOMPSON now needs such an endorsement, but because last Winter, when almost the entire City Press were denouncing the importation of a country doctor, and questioning his ability and judgment, the TIMES ventured to indorse both the professional and private character of the newly-appointed Health Officer—and it is a pleasure and a satisfaction to give currency to a testimonial of the correctness of our indorsement, from a person so well qualified to judge and appreciate as MR. VERPLANCK:

"During the year 1855, this City and neighborhood have enjoyed a happy exemption from the assault and even from the alarm of any species of pestilence, which is the more remarkable, considering the prevalence of yellow fever in the Southern cities, and of cholera and other malignant diseases elsewhere.

The very able, careful, and judicious manner in which the important duties of Health Officer of this port have been discharged by the present Health Officer, Dr. THOMPSON, has been especially instrumental in producing this happy result. The Commissioners have great pleasure in taking this opportunity of also acknowledging Dr. THOMPSON's uniform aid and coöperation in the management of the Quarantine Hospitals, and in the arrangements for the landing and protecting of emigrants, where his personal and official assistance were most effectual and salutary."

I [illegible] the following statistics of emigration at the port of New-York, and the relief afforded [illegible] under the operation of the Commission.

The number of vessels employed in conveying citizens and aliens passengers, was		1,626
Number conveying citizens only		607
Total passenger vessels		2,233
Number of passengers landed		162,939
Of these 26,706 were citizens, and 136,233 were aliens, viz.:		
Natives of Ireland	43,043	
Natives of Germany	52,892	
Natives of other Countries	40,298	136,233
Number treated in the Marine Hospital		2,402
Number treated in Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island		12,907
Number of sick sent from the office to New-York and St. Vincent Hospitals		235
Number of Lunatic Emigrants		196
Of which there left the Asylum, viz.: Discharged, 62; died, 14.		
Number whose term of 5 years had expired		20
Number of Lunatic emigrants in City Asylum Jan. 1, 1856, chargeable to Commission		101
Number of persons sent back to Europe at their own request		570
Number forwarded to various places inland		24,405
Number out-door poor buried by Commission		374
Number provided with employment—		
Males	9,104	
Females	6,047	15,151
Whole number relieved, forwarded, and provided with employment in the City and State		171,[illegible]
Number of days spent in Marine Hospital		51,616
Number of days spent in Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island		241,[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Number of letters written from the Labor Exchange for friends of Emigrants		1,361
Amount of money received in reply		$5,278 35
Amount of moneys received at the office of the Irish Emigrant Society, from friends of recently arrived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of emigrants chargeable to the Commission		$6,947 64

The report shows the amount of relief extended to be larger than the average of former years, while the income relied upon to meet the expenses fell off more than one-half.

The total receipts for the year were	$427,158 70
Total expenses	490,189 77
Overdraft on Rochester Bank	$[illegible]

[illegible]

LICENSING SMALL BOATMEN.

MR. MABEE has given notice of a bill, which provides that no person shall carry freight or passengers, or run lines, or attend on the shipping in New-York, except licensed boatmen. The Mayor shall grant licenses to all persons who are citizens, and present sufficient recommendations signed by three shipping merchants. Each boatman shall paint his name and number on his boat. A fine of ten dollars is imposed for a neglect of this provision, and persons violating the other provisions shall be subject to a fine of $500, or imprisonment one year.

TO RACE OR NOT TO RACE.

In the Senate, this morning, there were four several remonstrances presented against the passage of the "Act to prevent horse-racing in the County of Queens." Two of them from Kings County were numerously signed, and the residences of the remonstrants placed opposite their names. One from Queens County was similarly signed, and I observed a majority put themselves down as farmers. The one from New-York was headed by Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, County Clerk CONNOLLY, High Sheriff WILLETT, Ex-Sheriff ORSER, followed by most of the Heads of the Departments of the City, Aldermen, Councilmen, nearly every stage proprietor, as well as by many very prominent citizens, probably about a thousand names altogether.

LO! THE POOR INDIANS.

MR. WADSWORTH presented a memorial from the Chiefs of Six Nations, asking the State to establish boarding schools. They say "that while some portion of their people retain the prejudices of their forefathers against progress and improvement, much the larger portions are anxiously desirous of overtaking the age in which they live, and are ready to make strenuous efforts for that purpose, convinced that this the hope of their race." It is signed by HENRY SILVERHEEL, DANIEL TWO GUNS, N. H. PARKER and others.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MR. KELLY, from the Committee on Banks, reported a bill relative to Savings Banks, or institutions for Savings, amending the present law in many important respects. One of the provisions is, that when any loan is made on stocks, and they depreciate so that the amount loaned on them shall exceed ninety per cent of the market value, the directors shall require the immediate payment of the loan thus secured, or additional security, so that the amount loaned shall be at least 10 per cent. less than the market value of such security. It also prohibits the loaning of money on the hypothecation of the bonds or stocks of any bank or banking association, or to purchase any real estate, except such as may be requisite for its immediate accommodation for the convenient transaction of its business, or such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith for moneys loaned in pursuance of the provisions of the act, or such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees obtained or rendered for moneys so loaned.

It also prohibits the loaning of any portion of the funds to any President, Vice-President, Director, Trustee, or any officer or servant of such institution.

The main feature of this bill however, is, that it places Savings Institutions, of whatever nature, under the surveillance of the Bank Superintendent, and compels them to report to him quarterly, wherein they shall report their affairs in detail, and, on the 1st day of January, they shall embody in their report the details of the preceding year in addition to their regular quarterly report, and these reports the Bank Superintendent must report anually to the Legislature, and also to suggest any amendment to the laws relative to Savings Banks that may be proper to increase the security of depositors.

It also makes the Trustees or Directors individually responsible for any losses that may accrue from loans made in violation of this act, and repeals all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BRADFORD, entitled, "an Act to appropriate the avails of the State tax and other school moneys for the support of schools, and for the expenditure of a portion of the Library money in providing the school districts with the law and decisions relating to public instructions," is fully explained by its title—it being the regular Annual Appropriation bill for $800,000 for the use of schools, and merely diverting so much of the School Library Money to the payment of expenses that may be incurred in the publishing of the "Code of Public Instruction."

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

MR. SICKLES gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the care of destitute children on Blackwell's Island, and also of a bill to allow children of American parents born abroad, to hold and convey real estate.

MR. NOXON introduced the following bill in relation to General Practice Terms in the Supreme Court.

SEC. 1. All appeals authorized by § 349 of the Code of Procedure, and such other appeals as are now or may hereafter be authorized from orders or decisions or questions of practice made at a Special Term, or by a single Judge of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, or a County or Special County Judge, shall be made to the Court established by this act.

§ 2. The Justices of the Supreme Court having the longest time to serve in the several Judicial Districts not represented in the Court of Appeals, shall constitute a Court for the hearing and decision of questions of practice upon appeal.

§ 3. Such Court to hold four annual terms—at City Hall, New-York, third Tuesday of February; at the Capitol, Albany, third Tuesday of May; at Court Room, Syracuse, first Tuesday in September; at Court House, Rochester, third Tuesday in November; to continue as long as the public interests require.

§ 4. The Court may hold extra terms, notice thereof to be given by the Secretary of State once a week, for four weeks, in the State paper.

§ 5. Three Justices may hold such terms. In case three cannot attend, the Governor may appoint any other Justice of the Supreme Court to attend in the vacant place.

§ 6. The Justices of said Court shall designate the Justice who shall preside.

§ 7. If the Justices in any case are equally divided in opinion, they may order a rehearing. If on such rehearing there is no change, the decision or order appealed from shall be affirmed.

§ 8. The Court may affirm, reverse or modify the decision or order appealed from.

§ 9. The Justices of said Court shall have power, from time to time, by general rules, to establish, modify, alter and amend the practice of said Court, and of the Supreme Court, not provided for by any statute. And the said Justices shall meet in general session at the Capitol in Albany on the first Wednesday of August, 1856, and every five years thereafter; and at such sessions shall revise and consolidate such general rules, and make such amendments thereto as experience has shown to be necessary; and make such other rules as they deem proper, not inconsistent with any statute. These rules shall govern the Superior Court, New-York, Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, and County Courts, so far as the same may be applicable.

§ 10. Repeals section 470, Code of Procedure.

§ 11. Creates a "Practice Reporter" of the Court at a salary of $1,500, to be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General. He shall report all cases that the Court directs. Every decision shall be reported as soon after it is made, as practicable. The reporter may be removed by a concurrent vote of both branches of the Legislature.

§ 12. No person shall obtain a copyright for such reports, but the same may be published by any person.

§ 13. The Clerk of the County in which the term of the Court is held, shall be Clerk of the Court at such term. He shall furnish to the attorneys of the respective parties in each appeal, a certified copy of the rule, order, or decision made by the Court therein, and shall receive fifty cents on each appeal heard, to be paid by appellant.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the New-York Juvenile Asylum was passed.

EXAMINATION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

MR. SICKLES called from the table his resolution for the appointment of a traveling Committee to visit the charitable institutions of the State, and pending the discussion upon it the hour of 12 M. arrived, and the Senate went into executive session with closed doors.

A LITTLE MORE ABOUT RACING.

Upon reopening the doors, the special order was called, which was the consideration of the bill to prevent horse-racing in Queens County. The debate continued until 2½ P. M., when Mr. SPENCER, obtaining the floor, said he was a great admirer of the horse, but he preferred bottom to speed, and moved an adjournment, which was carried amid much laughter.

THE REGISTER PAVING THE WAY FOR A CRUSADE UPON THE TREASURY.

The Register has been very successful of late in obtaining public plunder. The brother of one editor and the father-in-law of another are fixtures upon the State Treasury—they are Superintendents of Repairs, and in their hands doubtless the office will be no sinecure. HAMMOND never could bear success. The least turn upward in the wheel of fortune is always certain to make him dizzy, and forthwith he dreams largely of additional successes. He never sees one opening for plunder, but what he is seized with a desire to enlarge it. It is just so now. Elated by his success in fastening upon the Treasury two relatives of the Register, he is casting about for some other plunder. Judging from the following paragraph, I opine that he has discovered what he thinks will prove a mine. Hear him, as he discourses upon the subject of claims for canal damages:

"That a claim is an old one, is no argument against its justness; all the more promptly should justice be awarded if it has been long delayed. A few hundreds of dollars, a few thousands perhaps,—a sum small for the State—may prove of the utmost consequence to the claimant. Large or small sums justly due—claims of long or short standing—if well grounded, should be recognised and paid. We trust that such will be the rule by which the legislation of this Winter will be guided."

Probably no greater robberies were ever perpetrated than have been worked through under the title of "canal damages." In many cases the same claim has been paid once, twice, even three times from the State Treasury. But I must hold up, or I shall damage HAMMOND's prospects. It is understood here that he has become agent for their prosecution before the Legislature, and I would not for the world mar his rising fortunes.

Gentlemen in want of "a few hundreds of dollars, or a few thousands, perhaps," give friend HAMMOND a call. He will be happy to extract any "small sum for the State" from the State Treasury, and, no doubt, will do it upon the most reasonable terms.

LEO.

MR. GEORGE LAW.

The U. S. and Pacific Mail Steamship Case—Sloo against Law.

PAPERS INTERESTING TO POLITICIANS.

THE LIVE OAK MARKET.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge INGERSOLL, the case of Albert G. Sloo and Edward Fisher vs. George Law, Marshall O. Roberts, et al., came up, on a motion for a temporary injunction. The suit is brought by Sloo, who received the original contract from the Government for carrying the mails between New-York, Havana, New-Orleans, and Chagres, alleging that an agreement was made by him, in 1847, with Law & Roberts, and others of the defendants, by which the contract was assigned to Law & Roberts and B. R. McIlvaine, as Trustees, who were to build the steamships, carry out the contract, and receive the earnings and divide the net earnings between Sloo on the one hand, and the other parties to the agreement on the other. Fisher, the other plaintiff, has since been substituted as Trustee in place of McIlvaine, and various other changes have occurred in the interests of the several parties, and Sloo now alleges that the defendants have defrauded him in the transactions, to an immense amount, and prays that the defendant Trustees may be removed from office, and an accounting be directed, and that a temporary injunction be granted pending the suit.

Mr. Cutting and Mr. Rapallo applied to have the motion lie over, to give the defendants time to prepare their answer, and be ready to meet the motion. The plaintiffs counsel opposed, but Judge INGERSOLL finally laid the motion over to the fourth Monday of February.

THE COMPLAINANTS' BILL.

The complainants' bill, which was filed in May last, recites the following facts:

By an act of Congress of March 3, 1847, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to contract with Albert G. Sloo, for the construction of five steamships, and for the transportation of the mails between New-York, Havana, New-Orleans and Chagres, at an annual compensation of $290,000. On the 20th of April, 1847, this contract was executed, and Sloo bound himself in the sum of $500,000 for its faithful performance. It was limited to a term of ten years, to commence with the commencement of the service. On Aug. 17, 1847, Sloo entered into an agreement with Prosper M. Wetmore, George Law, Marshall O. Roberts and Edwin Croswell, by which this contract was transferred to Law, Roberts and Bowes R. McIlvaine, Trustees for the joint benefit of all the parties to the covenant. The Trustees, two of whom were to be appointed by Law and his associates, and the third by Sloo, were to build and manage the steamships, and the sum of $12,500 was to be taken quarterly from their net earnings, one half of which was to be paid to Sloo, and the other half to Law and his associates, while the residue of the earnings was to be repaid to the latter for advances made by them. After the payment of all these advances, the net earnings were to be equally divided between Sloo, as the party of the first part, and Law and the others, as the party of the second part.

By a subsequent agreement between the parties to this covenant, on Feb. 7, 1850, the steamers *Ohio*, *Georgia*, and *Falcon*, were conveyed to the trustees, to be controlled and managed by them, and Roberts and Croswell assumed the duties of joint agents, at an aggregate salary of $15,000. Another agreement, at the suggestion of Law, was entered into on Jan. 21, 1851, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Howland & Aspinwall, and others, by which the steamers *Illinois*, *Empire City*, *Crescent City*, *Cherokee*, *El Dorado*, and *Philadelphia*, were purchased and conveyed to the trustees. The steamer *Golden Gate* was at the same time covenanted to be conveyed, but the *George Law* was substituted for her.

Law, Roberts, Wetmore and Croswell subsequently assigned their interest in the deed of trust, of Aug. 17, 1847, to the United States Mail Steamship Company. In the Spring of 1854, Law resigned his office as Trustee, and James Van Nostrand was appointed in his place, and in April, 1855, McIlvaine resigned, and Elwood Fisher was appointed by Sloo to succeed him.

The bill then charges that Law, being charged with the construction of the steamers *Ohio* and *Georgia*, in rendering his accounts to the Trustees, charged the trust with $60,000, which had never been paid by him, and for which he had procured fraudulent vouchers. Roberts is charged to have been privy to this fraud. It is further alleged that prior to Jan. 1, 1854, Law, Roberts, Wetmore and Croswell and the United States Mail Steamship Company, either as contractors with Sloo in the agreement of August, 1847, or as Trustees charged the Trust account with the sum of $411,755 65, for which there are no vouchers, or the transaction is unlawful or beyond the powers of the trustees to make. McIlvaine, as one of the trustees, objected to these items, but they were allowed and retained by Roberts and Croswell, the agents, who were specially charged with keeping the books of the trust. Upwards of $200,000 in addition have been unlawfully charged by Law, Roberts and Croswell during the same period, and have been received by them out of the profits of the vessels running under the trust. They have likewise charged and received large sums of interest unlawfully.

It is next shown that Law and his associates, and the United States Mail Steamship Company, caused the steamers *North Star* and *United States*, belonging to the latter, to be run on the route of the trust, to its serious loss. At the same time they neglected to repair the steamers belonging to the trust, and made it appear that it did not own vessels enough to run on its own route, although there were then four or five vessels in its possession beyond what the service required. Law and Roberts then endeavored to persuade McIlvaine, their co-trustee, to consent to the purchase of the *United States* at $100,000; and upon his refusal, they proceeded to incorporate her into the line, and charged the trustees ten thousand dollars a month for the use of her, or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for one year's charter, besides the further sum of forty thousand dollars for alleged losses. She was subsequently sold for sixty thousand dollars—about one-half the sum charged to the Trust for one year's use of her. The *North Star* earned about one hundred thousand dollars during the time she was run upon the route of the Trust, which was all appropriated by the United States Mail Steamship Company. Sloo consequently claims that, whether the employment of vessels not belonging to the trust be lawful or not, he had been defrauded of large sums by Roberts and his associates.

The bill then recites the agreement of January, 1852, by which Howland & Aspinwall and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were appointed agents in New-York, to collect the money for tickets and freights, and pay them to the Trustees, and by which they bound themselves not to be interested in any steamers running on the route of the trust, or to sell tickets or engage freights for the same. Their agency was to cease whenever they should appear to be so engaged. Howland & Aspinwall sold the *United States* to Law, with the intention, it is alleged, that she should be placed upon the route of the Trustees, and, by selling tickets for her after she was placed on the route, and was running there in violation of Sloo's rights, they violated their agreement, and their agency ceased. This happened in October, 1852, and Sloo claims that they are bound to refund all commissions of two and a half per cent. which they have charged since that time. They violated their contract in the same way, by selling tickets for the *North Star*, and paying the proceeds to the United States Mail Steamship Company. Sloo further claims that Howland & Aspinwall, by their agreement, are liable in a penalty of $100,000, which should be paid to the Trustees. He alleges that he has always refused to sanction the transactions of the *North Star* and *United States*.

It is next alleged, that in September 1854, Roberts, together with Howland & Aspinwall and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, entered into a sort of partnership with the Nicaragua Transit Company, in violation of the trust deed and of the agreement of 1851; and that large portions of the earnings of the ships of the Trustees were paid over to the Nicaragua Company, at the expense of the trust fund and of Sloo.

Law and Roberts are further charged with having usurped the powers conferred upon them as Trustees, and with having excluded McIlvaine, the Trustee appointed by Sloo, from any participation in the management of the business of the trust. They have done many illegal acts without consulting him, or in direct disregard of his dissent, and being themselves large stockholders in the United States Mail Steamship Company, they have appropriated to the latter a large portion of the benefits of the trust. The chartering of the steamers *United States* and *North Star* was effected without McIlvaine's consent and against his refusal. They are also charged with having fixed ruinous rates of passage, without consulting him, and with having entered into a ruinous competition with the Nicaragua Company, by selling tickets at a losing price, when the latter company offered to come to some fair agreement or compromise. The loss to the trust, from the reckless usurpation, against the consent of McIlvaine, is estimated at from five hundred to eight hundred thousand dollars. This course is alleged to have been in consequence of an old grudge between Law and C. Vanderbilt, the head of the Nicaragua Company, and in order to destroy competition in the California steamship trade, motives unauthorized by the deed of trust. Law and Roberts also purchased all the supplies for the ships, without consulting McIlvaine, and often made immense purchases on time, and on their own personal credit, which were charged to the trust as cash, and for which cash was withdrawn from the trust, and appropriated to their own private use. An instance of this is cited, in a contract to purchase coal, made by Roberts, for which he had offered his own notes, and which, upon the seller's demanding the notes of all the Trustees, he renounced; whereby another purchase of coal had to be made, at an enormous loss. Many other instances of similar losses, it is alleged, have been detected, which, in consequence of the refusal of Roberts to exhibit the books of the trust to Sloo, cannot be fixed with certainty.

For these reasons, McIlvaine, finding it impossible to exercise his rights as a trustee, resigned his office, and Fisher was appointed in his place in April last. He found the accounts of the trustees for the quarter commencing July 1, 1854, still open and under examination by McIlvaine, and after much difficulty he succeeded in examining the accounts commencing Oct. 1, in the same year. He discovered in them charges or payments made by Roberts, which Sloo was certain had never been made, but which were used to cover large defalcations in the cash account of Jan. 1, 1855. Funds of the trust, amounting to more than $50,000, were also found to be in the hands of Roberts, or of other unauthorized persons, without vouchers, while at the same time the bank account of the trustees was overdrawn $50,000, and bills payable were outstanding to the amount of $60,000.

Sloo, thereupon, sent his attorney and Fisher to the office of the Trustees to examine the accounts. Various unsatisfactory explanations of the defalcation were made by Roberts, who finally suggested that all funds received were, in fact, the funds of the United States Mail Steamship Company, (subject only to the quarterly payments of $12,500,) and that some payments had been made to them out of the fund of $290,000, paid to the Trustees, under the contract, by the Government. Upon learning this, they attempted to examine the mail pay account, to ascertain whether cash had been paid to the Trustees or not, but were interrupted by Roberts, (who, it is charged, knew that such examination would expose the embezzlement of the funds,) on the pretence that these were the books of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and not open to the inspection of the Trustees. These books, however, are claimed to be the only ones containing the mail service and bills payable accounts, and the accounts of the agents, officers and employes of the Trust, and had been exhibited to Fisher on previous occasions by Roberts. The clerks' pay, who keeps them, and the rent of the office in which they are kept, is also charged to the Trust.

Fisher, finding that the funds of the trust were under the sole control of Roberts, (the other Trustee, Van Nostrand, appointed in the place of Law, not appearing to have taken upon himself the duties of his office,) subsequently proposed to Roberts to notify the North River Bank that the checks of the Trustees should thereafter be signed by both of them jointly. Roberts refused to accede to this proposition, and threatened to close the bank account in forty-eight hours and stop the business of the trust. Fisher then addressed a note to the Bank of which Roberts is President, requesting them to pay the trust money only on checks signed by the three Trustees, which he delivered to Roberts, who caused it to be sent to the Bank. Roberts subsequently reiterated to Fisher that the United States Mail Steamship Company were entitled to use the funds arising out of the business of the Trustees, after payment of the quarterly dividends; that it was a mistake ever to have opened a bank account in the name of the Trustees, and that he proposed to close it.

Croswell, the joint agent with Roberts, is next charged with having participated with him in his various frauds, and with having taken the funds of the trust for his own use, while the trust has at the same time been charged large amounts of interest and commission on credits given it, as if it had no money.

By reason of these alleged frauds, usurpations of power and defalcations, and particularly by the exclusion of vessels of the trust and the substitution of others, the steamers *Ohio* and *Georgia* have been permitted to remain out of repair, in spite of the remonstrances of the Secretary of the Navy, whereby the contract with the Government is in danger, and the penalty of $500,000 liable to be incurred.

The bill further recites that, according to the account rendered by Roberts in the name of the Trustees, the cost of all the steamers belonging to the trust, exclusive of the *George Law*, was $2,511,710 03, of which $1,033,744 21 is claimed by Law, Roberts and their associates, or the United States Mail Steamship Company, as payable to them out of subsequent profits, including all commissions and interest, leaving an undivided half of an interest paid up, amounting to $1,477,965 89, due to Sloo. It is also claimed, that the accounts, when corrected, will show a balance in his favor, after thus vesting him with a complete title in equity to an undivided half of all the vessels, and the regularly accruing profits thereof. Roberts has, however, given out that Sloo's interest was not worth $50,000. He has, moreover, withheld from Sloo his quarterly payments for the space of nearly two years, to the amount of about $40,000, on the pretence that no money had been earned, which is admitted to have been the case recently, although the corresponding amounts due to the United States Mail Steamship Company have been regularly paid. Sloo charges that this was done to ruin his credit and embarrass him, so as to compel him to part with his interest in the vessel and contract for the sum at which Roberts had estimated it, who has, moreover, frequently made overtures to him, through other persons, to purchase it at that price.

The bill, therefore, prays that Roberts and Croswell may be removed from their offices as agents, and some fit persons appointed in their stead; that Law, Roberts, Croswell and Van Nostrand be decreed to account with Sloo and with the Trustees; that Howland & Aspinwall do the same to the extent to which they have been charged; and that Roberts be removed from the trust as Trustee, and some competent person appointed in his place.

MR. FISHER'S AFFIDAVIT.

The matter came before the Court yesterday on a motion made by Mr. Fisher, that a temporary injunction be granted by the Court, restraining the Trustees from exercising the powers imposed upon them, until the determination of this suit. His affidavit explains the reasons for this motion, as follows:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—*A. G. Sloo and Ellwood Fisher vs. George Law, M. O. Roberts, et al.*—IN EQUITY.—Ellwood Fisher, being duly affirmed, says that he is one of the three Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Line, under certain agreements, dated, respectively, Aug. 17, 1847, Feb. 7, 1850, and Jan. 21, 1851, having been duly appointed as such on the 7th of April last. And this affiant further saith that some weeks after his appointment as aforesaid, and, whilst in the performance of his duties in accordance therewith, he found it impossible to proceed with M. O. Roberts, another of the Trustees under said contracts, in consequence of the assumption by said Roberts of the exclusive management of the business of said Trust, the exclusive custody of its funds and of its most important books; and thereupon the above entitled suit was instituted. And this affiant further saith, that in about a month after said suit was commenced, a reference was proposed by some of the defendants and agreed to by the complainants. That after much delay, an agreement for that purpose, and providing that the decision of the referees should be made a decree of this Court, was signed by the parties on the 14th day of July last, but owing chiefly to the delays of the referee appointed by said defendants before and since the signature of said agreement, said referees have not yet commenced their duties as such.

And this affiant further saith, that since the execution of said Covenant of Reference he has generally abstained from insisting on those rights as a Trustee which had been contested by said Roberts, and so obtained in the expectation of a speedy settlement of all controversies by the referees. But in the period which has elapsed since the appointment of this affiant as aforesaid, the said Roberts, or the United States Mail Steamship Company, has intruded into the business of the Trustees two other steamships of their own, viz.: the *Granada* and the *North Star*, the former about last May, and the latter about three weeks ago; and about one week ago another steamship, called the *St. Louis*, has also been put into the said business of the Trustees.

And this affiant says that all this has been done without his concurrence or authority; for only five steamships are required for the regular performance of the functions of the trust, and the Trustees now own nine, recently ten. But this affiant says that the said Roberts has under his usurped exclusive management of the business, permitted many of the ships of the Trustees to lie up out of repair, and the said other ships, in which, or the most of which, he has a much larger interest than those of the trust, to be substituted in their place. The steamship *United States*, belonging to the United States Mail Steamship Company, was thus employed in place of one of the trust ships, and the Trustees were charged for her use for one year the sum of $120,000, and that money has been abstracted from the trust funds, and retained by the said Roberts, or the said United States Mail Steamship Company, although soon after the said ship was thus employed, she was sold for the sum of $67,000, as this affiant was informed, by the said Roberts. The *North Star*, another steamship belonging to the said United States Mail Steamship Company, was likewise substituted for one of the trust ships, and the said Company, or the said Roberts, received and retained, without accounting to the Trustees therefor, all the monies received for her passengers and freight, amounting to about $70,000, although the said Trustees were charged with her share of the general expenses of the line.

And this affiant further states, that from his information and belief, the said Roberts owns about half of the stock of the United States Mail Steamship Company, but is entitled to about one-fourth only of the profits made under the trust agreement, and hence derives twice the advantage from the employment of vessels belonging to the United States Mail Steamship Company in the business of the trust, that would result to him from the use of the ships of the trust, according to contract.

And this affiant further states, that he is informed and believes that the United States Mail Steamship Company purchased the *North Star* of Cornelius Vanderbilt, at $400,000, to be paid by her earnings whilst running in the business of the trust, but that afterwards she was taken by said Vanderbilt in exchange for the steamship *Granada*, at $300,000, and the said steamship *Granada* is now, and has been remaining for the last nine months, in place of one of the trust ships. And this affiant does not think the *North Star* is worth more than $150,000, nor the *Granada* more than $100,000. And this affiant states that the *Granada* was brought into the trust line without his consent, and that the *North Star* has been again intruded into that line within the last three weeks, and also without his consent. And this affiant is informed and believes that the said Vanderbilt is a stockholder in the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, and also a large creditor thereof, but affiant is ignorant of the terms on which said ships are now running. He has been informed by said Roberts that the principal motive for their employing said ships is to prevent said Vanderbilt from running them in opposition to the trust line; but affiant thinks that said Vanderbilt has too many relations to said U. S. Mail Steamship Company, as stockholder, creditor and opposition shipowner, to render it proper for said company to make contracts with him for the trustees, to the exclusion of the trust ships, and for the abstraction of the trust money, and all without the concurrence of the only trustee that does not profit by the fraud.

And this affiant further states, that the steamship *St. Louis*, also put into the trust line about a week ago, is, as he is informed and believes, belonging to, or is controlled by, William H. Aspinwall, of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, who assume to be still agents of the Trustees under the agreement of Jan. 21, 1851, although they bound themselves in that agreement, in a heavy penalty, not to run or be in any wise concerned in running, either as partners or ——, any ships in the line of the trust but those of the trust.

And this affiant does not know, and is informed by the said Roberts that he does not know, on what terms the said steamer runs, except that the said Aspinwall demands either twenty-five thousand dollars per round trip or month, or the entire proceeds of passage and freight.

But this affiant avers it to be so absurd as to be ridiculous for said Aspinwall to put a steamship into said line without authority, unless he presumes on some understanding with said Roberts, or believes that usurpation of the rights and powers of the Trustees might as well be perpetrated by him as by said Roberts; and affiant avers that the charge of $25,000 per month, or the proceeds of her earnings, is but an impudent pretence for plunder, for such a rate of compensation would double the amount of value of said ship in a single year; for affiant has been offered for the same service, for a year, the steamship *Quaker City*, which is a much superior vessel, at the rate of $8,000 per month. And this affiant further states, that the steamship *United States* aforesaid was obtained from the said Aspinwall, or from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, about two years ago, and intruded into the trust line, so that the said Aspinwall, or the said Vanderbilt, exercise the power or privilege alternately of putting off their useless or unavailable steamers, through the United States Mail Steamship Company, on the Trustees, who already have three or four steamers more than their business requires, and of doing this at enormous rates, being at the same time stockholders and creditors of the said United States Mail Steamship Company.

And this affiant further saith, that the Secretary of the Navy has urged the repair and employment in the line of the trust of the ships built under the contract with the Government for carrying the mail, and threatened to [illegible] and said Roberts, as affiant is informed and believes, has promised to do so, but has only had the *Illinois*, after long delay and much urgency, at length repaired; but has totally neglected to repair the *Ohio* and *Georgia*, two other ships of the trust and of the contract with Government.

And affiant is informed and believes, that the repairs of the *Illinois* were delayed by express order of said Vanderbilt, who is part owner of the shop to which she was sent for that purpose; and that the effect of said delay was to require that another ship should be employed, and that the *North Star*, the ship of said Vanderbilt, was accordingly employed by said Roberts in her place, without the concurrence of affiant. And affiant saith that said Roberts has given as a reason for not repairing said ships, that there were not funds of the trust wherewith to do it; but this affiant is fully assured, from his knowledge of the business, that more than $400,000 of clear profits have been made in the last year, which would be about four times the amount required to repair all said ships, as this affiant is informed by competent builders, and believes.

And the said Roberts has assigned as another reason, that the ships are too large and expensive to be employed in the business of the trust; but this affiant avers that, on the contrary, the past season has abounded in passengers, and that at times from seven to nine hundred have been crowded into the smaller vessels of the trust, and that the trust has no ships too large for such service.

And this affiant firmly believes that the said trust ships have been kept lying idle without repairs, in order to enable the said Roberts or the said United States Mail Steamship Company to use the money that ought to have been applied to that purpose—to use it to pay said Vanderbilt and the said Aspinwall for ships taken of them at enormous prices, the earnings of which or the charter price was to be divided between them as stockholders of the United States Mail Steamship Company in fraud of the trust, and to the injury of said Sloo, the complainant, who, being entitled to one-half of the profits of the trust, and said company the other, it follows, that every arrangement by which said company gets more than its share of said profits is a fraud on him.

And this affiant further states, that when he was appointed Trustee, on the 7th April last, he found that the quarterly accounts had been rendered up to the first of October only of the previous year, and that they have been made out only to the first of July of last year. That he has repeatedly objected to such long delay, as the agreement requires them to be made quarterly. But the said Roberts assigns as a reason for the delay, that the bills cannot be got in sooner. This affiant, however, is satisfied that such is not the case. The revenue of the trust is derived from passengers, freights and the mail contract. The passengers pay in advance of embarkation. The freight is usually paid promptly on delivery of cargo, and the mail pay is almost invariably received with punctuality at the expiration of each quarter. As for the disbursements, it is obvious that those of whom labor or supplies are received would be quite willing to present their bills promptly if they could get their pay. But the fact is, these are frequently delayed from four to seven months, and hence the delay in rendering the trust accounts. The revenue of the trust is promptly received, its purchases are not promptly paid for, but when finally paid for, are charged as cash at the date of purchase and not at the date of payment; the consequence is that the said Roberts or the U. S. Mail Steamship Company have the use of the money in the interval without interest, but charge the trust with interest on all balances of accounts thus kept; and as the expenditure of the trust exceeds a million of dollars annually, the loss of interest thus sustained by the trust since its establishment, may be estimated at more than $100,000. And this affiant further states, that not only are the repairs of the vessels done at an establishment of which a Stockholder of the United States Mail Steamship Company is part owner, but the purchases of coal are chiefly made in this market, and of another Stockholder and Director of that Company, and the supplies of groceries and stores are largely purchased of the said Van Nostrand, one of the Trustees; all which affiant deems to be either absolutely improper, or as affording undue facilities for overcharging or unfair dealing, and as interfering with the proper responsibilities of the acting Trustees and Agents, the more so, when the only Trustee unconnected with these transactions, and the only one appointed by Sloo, who owns half the line, is practically excluded from any share in the supervision and control.

And this affiant further says, that he has learned from the avowals of said Roberts, and from announcements in the public papers, that a scheme has been formed between the said Roberts, the said Vanderbilt, (who has recently obtained, as is understood, the control of the Nicaragua line of steamers,) and the said Aspinwall, who is understood to have the control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to consolidate both of said lines with the line of the trust aforesaid, and for that purpose to invest the said Vanderbilt with the absolute control of the said trust line, and in furtherance thereof to apply to the Government to abrogate the existing mail contract now held by said trustees, and to divide the mail service and the compensation therefor between said line and the Nicaragua line; and accordingly this affiant has been recently informed by the Secretary of the Navy, that said Vanderbilt and Roberts called on him not long since to propose the Government would take part of the ships of the trust line as preliminary to that arrangement; and this affiant believes that the recent intrusion of the *North Star* and of the *St. Louis*, and the continuance of the *Granada* in the trust line, are designed to further said scheme, and to sacrifice the interest of the complainant Sloo, as a consummation of the policy which has dictated the previous violations of the contract. For the said Roberts has frequently and always avowed his construction of said contract to be, that until the moneys advanced to build the trust ships are all refunded, said Sloo acquired no interest whatever therein, and hence it becomes the interest of said Roberts and his confederates that said moneys never should be entirely refunded; and hence of these plans to usurp the business and misapply the funds of the trust.

And this affiant avers that, from as careful an examination of the contracts and accounts as he has been able to make, guided or aided by the advice of the most experienced and eminent counsel of this City, he is satisfied that the moneys have been fully expended, and that on a just and legal settlement, a large surplus will be chargeable to the said Roberts and associates, and that said Sloo is now fully entitled to an unincumbered interest of one-half of all said trust ships, and of the mail contract, and is also entitled to one-half the moneys overpaid.

And this affiant further says, that from all he has learned of the circumstances of said Roberts, and of the United States Mail Steamship Company, he does not consider [illegible] and that if they are permitted to proceed with their usurpations of the rights, powers and funds of said trust, the damages will be [illegible].

ELLWOOD FISHER.

Affirmed to before me, this 26th January, 1856.

S. R. STILWELL, U. S. Commissioner.

Live-Oak Clubs.

We have already published the fact that there are in town some seventeen Live-Oak Clubs, all flourishing and budding,—because the [illegible] so at a late Live Oak meeting. But a very [illegible] Reporter protests, after a day of [illegible], that he cannot find more than five. And these are the five, with the time of their organization, the place of their meeting, and their Presidents:

1. The Pioneer National Live-Oak Club, No. 1; HORATIO N. WELLS, Esq., President; organized May 15, 1855. Room, corner Broome and Mercer streets.
2. Live-Oak Club, No. 1; JAMES W. BARKER, Esq., President; organized Dec. 26, 1855. Room, No. [illegible] Broadway.
3. The Sixth Ward Live-Oak Club; Dr. H. R. KIRKMAN, President; organized Jan. 2, 1856. [illegible] Florence Hotel.
4. The Twentieth Ward Live-Oak Club; THOMAS MUNSON, Esq., President; organized Jan. 12, 1856. Room, Continental Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.
5. The Ninth Ward Live-Oak Club; [illegible], Esq., President; organized Jan. 14, 1856. Room, corner Christopher and Hudson streets.

Efforts are on foot, however, to get up Clubs in some other Wards. In the Nineteenth the organization is nearly completed. In Brooklyn and Jersey City, there has been formed a Club each; and one, it is said, will speedily be organized in Williamsburg.

The proceedings at the meetings are always very interesting, as may be imagined. The fine arts are often discussed, as well as politics and biographical sketches, and spirit-stirring songs delight the audience alternately. We know of no place where young men willing to make a speech, can do more toward "improving their mind" than in attending upon these. We don't always report the proceedings, but those who wish to be posted might read our old reports, and be equally strengthened if we did publish them at length.

Scan. Mag.

The Hudson County (N. J.) *Democrat* says, that the reason of GEORGE LAW's not securing any of the delegates to the National American Convention from this State was, that a well-known agent of his attempted to bribe JOHN H. LYON, of Jersey City, with a certified check of $300, which Mr. LYON accepted, but did not use, returning it again after some time. This fact was made known by Mr. LYON, and thence MR. LAW's defeat.—*Newark Advertiser, Feb. 5.*

LONG ISLAND.

The Bark Amelia.

Dispatches were received from the Secretary of the Navy on Saturday morning, ordering the United States steamship *Fulton*, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to proceed to sea forthwith, in search of the bark *Amelia*, with United States officers and men on board, now missing.

The above paragraph, which appeared in one of our cotemporaries, can scarcely be true, as the *Fulton* is not now at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and was at Key West at last accounts. No orders have as yet been received at the Yard to send any vessel on a cruise in search of the *Amelia*.

The United States Frigate Niagara.

One or two days more will complete the preparations for launching this vessel, although, so far as we can learn, the launch will not probably take place till the 10th inst. or after.

Serious Accident.

A man employed in BARTON & DREW's planing mill, Sedgwick street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon had his left arm so badly crushed in some portion of the machinery that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed by Drs. OTTERSON and FORD.

☞ The South Brooklyn stabbing investigation continues yet. Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the inquest was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. It is understood there are only two more witnesses to be examined.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

In this Court yesterday, Thomas Wright was tried on an indictment for assault and battery with a deadly weapon. The Jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of [illegible]. Henry A. Moore appeared for the defence.

☞ We are requested to state that the United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. A. WOTTON, of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, is now at Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Warren-st., and will sail from there on Saturday next, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, for Havre via Southampton.

A WONDERFUL MIRROR—"REFLEX STUDIO."—There has lately been shown, in Paris, a huge concave mirror, an instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a monstrous distortion of your physiognomy. On retiring a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion, but reversed, the head downward. But retire still further, standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold, you see yourself not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror. The effect is almost appalling, as if somebody, from the idea it suggests of something supernatural,—so startling, indeed, is the illusion, that men possessed of the strongest nerve will shrink involuntarily at the first view.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston *Telegraph* says: "We learn that the Joint Special Committee on this subject held a meeting last evening, and voted, first, that it was not expedient to refer the law to the Supreme Court, and second, that it was not expedient to repeal it. The law was then referred to a sub-committee with instructions to report what alterations, if any were needed. The majorities of both questions which were taken, were very decided, comprising nearly, if not quite, a majority of all the Committee. The *Advertiser's* demand for immediate repeal, though backed up by the personal influence of its editor, who is a member of the Committee, does not seem to have had the effect anticipated."

☞ MRS. GULLIAN, of Edgefield, S. C., was burned to death on the 18th inst. She had carried dinner to her husband, who was working in a new ground near their residence. While he was eating she sat upon a log which was in close proximity to a burning brush heap. By some unlucky mishap her clothes caught fire. Affrighted, she ran scarcely knowing whither. Her husband, and a negro fellow with him, succeeded in overtaking her, and tore her clothes from her. But it was too late. She was already badly burned. She lingered in much pain until the night of the 19th, when she died.

Curious railroad accidents have been occasioned by the cold this Winter. The Albany and Rochester papers tell of two cases. Saturday, one of the huge locomotives on the Central Railroad came in with the Cincinnati Express train in charge, which was safely deposited in the depôt, but after being disengaged, and backing out of the depôt, one of the large driving wheels of the locomotive suddenly fell to the ground, having parted from the axle close to the hub (so to speak) of the wheel. There was no unusual strain upon either the wheel or axle, and why it should break at that time is wholly unaccountable. So too with a train which arrived at Rochester from Buffalo, Saturday morning. The train was drawn by two locomotives, and after its arrival in the depôt, it was discovered that the hindmost engine had lost the hind part of the forward trucks, somewhere on the road, but where it was not known, and great was the mystery how they became detached from the car. Such a circumstance never before occurred on the road, and the like has never before been heard of without the train being thrown from the track. The most reasonable hypothesis is that the shaft broke nearly in the center, throwing the wheels on either side.

The Sugar Planters of Louisiana have been holding a Convention in New-Orleans for the purpose of counseling together and agreeing on some plan by which they could rid the sugar trade of existing encumbrances. More than a hundred delegates were present from various portions of the State. In taking the chair as President, Hon. JOHN MOORE delivered an interesting address, in which he stated the crop of 1854-'5 at 346,635 hogsheads of sugar and 617,840 barrels of molasses, and the crop of 1855-'6 at 235,000 hogsheads of sugar and 250,000 barrels of molasses. He asserted that adequate facilities for the transaction of this trade were not furnished by the city authorities of New-Orleans. This deterred him and other planters from sending their crop to that market, and he urged that, unless proper accommodations were furnished there, the planters would be obliged to combine and establish a new depôt somewhere else. A Committee was appointed to consider and report on the subject.

The New-Jersey Legislature adds to its perquisites this year, for each member, a leather valise containing a brace of razors, shoe brushes, tooth-brush, comb, needles, bodkin, &c., &c., and all the [illegible] to furnish a gentleman's dressing-room.

The Library of Hamilton College has been enriched by the valuable gift from F. B. SPENCER, a portrait of the late Chancellor KENT. The brothers SPENCER have identified their names with Hamilton College; one by a telescope, the other by finished portraits of IRVING and KENT.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA ON THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

[illegible]

[illegible] days ago a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont in relation to Kansas, transmitted to me by Governor of that State. I have hesitated to comply with the request of last resolution, for I very seriously doubt the propriety of my transmitting the humiliation of being made the medium to communicate an insult to the State of Georgia; and probably, because I equally despise a renewal of the agitation of the question of Slavery, so severe to the repose of the popular mind, and so hostile to the feelings or amity which should exist between the States of this Confederacy, and to hostile to the stability and integrity of our Federal Union. But after calm deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that my duty is to transmit to you these resolutions, leaving that the consequences shall be upon the heads of their authors.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS IN THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The preamble and resolutions contain sentiments so much at variance with the principles and principles, but their allegations of facts have been so completely refuted by the official records of our Government, that I do not deem it necessary to do more than to say that the power and influence of the slaveholding States have been exerted in no way, either directly or indirectly, to prevent the organization of the Territorial Governments for Kansas and Nebraska, were passed, and that the present Administration of the General Government has lent itself to these measures and to their subsequent enforcement. If the occasion required, I should be at any time to confront these declarations with the unanimous voice of all our past history. Not a solitary instance can be adduced in which the slaveholding States ever asked Congress even to the prohibition of the question of Slavery, much less to exercise the power of prohibiting it; on the contrary, they have invariably opposed the exercise of the power, as a violation of the Constitution, and a dangerous precedent. Non-intervention is now, and always has been, their motto. They have deprecated the agitation of the subject in every form. They have remonstrated against its introduction into the Halls of Congress. They have appealed to the patriotism by which they could hope to reach their adversaries, by their reason, to desist from their assaults upon the Constitutional rights of the South. The Southern States have asked for the recapture of fugitive slaves, so far from being the intent of the founders of the Government and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution," was in perfect accordance with both. The Nebraska-Kansas act, so far from being a measure inviting the extension of Slavery in those Territories, simply restores to them the free exercise of all the attributes of the several states, and invests them with the right of making their own laws, subject to no restriction but that of conformity to the Constitution of the United States. The present Administration of the General Government has, therefore, "lent itself to no illegal and unjust enhancement" by seeing to the faithful execution of these laws. But to have been doubtful, the President would have substantially a guilty charge to answer against the Constitution which he has sworn to support. The action of the presidential candidates of Vermont, in reference to the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature, are equally unfortunate. It is a fact of general notoriety that, under the proclamation of Governor Reeder prescribing the time, place, and manner of holding elections for members of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the people thereof selected their representatives, that they convened at the place designated in his proclamation, received from the Governor certificates of their election, organized as a legislative body, and the Governor communicated to them his Executive Message. Thus regularly clothed with legislative functions, they proceeded orderly to the enactment of laws for the government of Kansas. Now, it is asserted that armed citizens from Missouri unlawfully invaded the Territory, and by the possession of the ballot-box, prevented a certain class of citizens from exercising the elective franchise, and thus vitiated the elections held in pursuance of the Governor's proclamation. This is not true; and, looking to the circumstances of the case, it is impossible to have been true. In this proclamation, Governor Reeder was careful to specify and define the mode of contesting the legality of the election of members to the Territorial Legislature. He prescribed "That in case any person shall desire to contest the election of any district of the Territory, he shall make a written statement, directed to the Governor, setting forth the particular precinct or district they intend to contest, the candidate whose election they dispute, and the specific cause of complaint in the conduct or return of said election, which complaint shall be signed by not less than five qualified voters of the Territory, and with the affidavit of one or more of such voters, as to the truth of the facts set forth therein; such written statement must be presented to the Governor, at his office, on or before the 4th day of April, 1855, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the Governor, forthwith, to order a new election, in the district or precinct, or district in question, to be held at such time, not exceeding twenty days from the date of such order, as he shall deem most conducive to the interest of the Territory, and to give notice thereof." Now, if any such contest was ever instituted, it is not known to the Governor, and it is not probable that it was, for the reason that the proceedings of the Legislature were not disturbed. If contested, and if contested upon the degradation of one half of the Territory, the Federal Union, the Governor would have to state the history of those doctrines; but it is idle to reason with fanatics, and sound constitutional men everywhere will be convinced that we permit the future to be dignified patience, but resolved to meet aggression as heretofore. I should not have indulged in such elaborate comment upon the preamble and resolutions of Vermont, but for the fact that existing circumstances give them a point and significance which it is impossible to disregard. It is obvious that the fate of Kansas is the paramount question of the day, and that upon its satisfactory adjustment is probably suspended the safety of the Slaveholding States and the continuance of the Federal Union.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—ACTION RECOMMENDED.

But it is in vain to expect that our assailants will voluntarily relent their purpose or relax their efforts for our destruction. They will either conquer the friends of the Constitution and the Union, or they must be conquered. In the latter result the rights of the South will be maintained; but in the event of the former, the South must take care of herself. Such is the awful issue which is now distinctly presented to the country. Whilst you should studiously avoid all rashness, either in expression or action, you will be disloyal to the great first law of self-protection if you should fail to adopt such measures of legislation as may be best calculated to avert impending calamities if they may be, and if not, to protect the State against their ruinous consequences. Georgia took her position upon this momentous issue in her convention of 1850. In the fourth resolution adopted by that body, she solemnly announced that she would "resist, even to a last resort) to the disruption of every tie that binds her to the Union," the acts of aggression therein enumerated. But the Convention did not designate the time and mode of resistance, but left it for a future Convention to determine. But such a Convention cannot be assembled without a legislative authority. I therefore respectfully renew the recommendation contained in my message to the General Assembly at the commencement of your session, that a general act authorizing the Governor upon the event of any of the contingencies specified in the minutes of the Convention of 1850, to call a convention to consider and determine the time and mode of resistance, thereby contemplated. Should such contingency never arise, the Legislature can do no harm; if it should, it will be notice in advance to our assailants; it will throw upon them the responsibility of consequences, and justify the State in the estimation of mankind. The signs of the times are portentous; it rests with you calmly and firmly to place the State in the best attitude to breast the swelling storm. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

DISCOURTESY IN THE LEGISLATURE ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—RIDICULOUS RESOLUTIONS—VERMONT TO BE SWAMPED.

There was much high feeling and indignation in the House upon the reading of the Vermont resolutions. Every man expressed the utmost contempt and loathing for this string of insulting falsehoods and for their authors. The only point upon which they were not agreed was what disposition should be made of them.

Mr. Lewis, of Green, moved to refer them to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. Jones, of Morgan, opposed, and offered a resolution that the Governor transmit to the Governor of Vermont, with the request to lay the same before the Legislature of said State, the resolves of the Georgia Convention of 1850, and to enclose within the same a leaden bullet.

Mr. Tumlin said he would go for that if they would send powder with it.

Mr. Jones—And a coil of rope.

Mr. Trutten—"Hanging is too good for traitors." He was opposed to referring these resolutions to the Committee on the State of the Republic. Words were useless. The time for action had come. He, for one, was prepared to act, and he hoped they would not be bound in the form of a Committee.

Mr. Crook, Chairman of the Committee, assured the gentleman from Floyd that the Committee had as much contempt for these things as he, and that some active indication of that would be recommended by them.

Mr. Smith, of Union, offered the following resolutions, the reading of which was received with applause by the House:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that his Excellency, the Governor, be, and is hereby requested to transmit the Vermont Resolutions forthwith to the deep, dark and fetid sink of social and political iniquity from whence they emanated, with the following unequivocal declaration inscribed thereon:

Resolved, That Georgia, standing on her constitutional palladium, heeds not the maniac ravings of hell-born fanaticism, nor stoops from her lofty position to hold terms with perjured traitors.

After some further discussion, the motion to refer prevailed. A motion was then made to print five hundred copies of the Governor's Message, (accompanying these resolutions,) and Vermont resolves. The House would not for a moment entertain the idea of printing these insults, but after some further debate one hundred copies of the Message were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That his Excellency President Pierce be requested to employ a sufficient number of able-bodied Irishmen to proceed to the State of Vermont, and to dig a ditch around the limits of the same, and to float "the thing" into the Atlantic.

Yale College Matters—The Beethoven Trouble stated in Other Language.

YALE COLLEGE, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day a statement of the demise of the Beethoven Society. Being a member of that time-honored institution, I take the liberty of protesting against thus summarily putting it out of existence. In the first place, Beethoven has *not* "disbanded, departed and died." I am not aware that it is necessary to the existence of a musical society in College that it should perform at chapel services. We have here another similar society for the cultivation of *instrumental* music, comprising all sorts of instruments, drum, fife, flutes, violins, &c., but I have yet to learn that it is necessary for this society to take a part in the evening religious services in order to manifest its vitality. That Beethoven has ceased to sing for the edification of the public is true, but the statements in your paper are calculated to give a wrong impression as to the reasons thereof.

The *facts* in the case are these. The Faculty became disgusted at the crowds which were attracted to the Chapel to hear the anthems sung on those "Summer Sabbath evenings," probably thinking that those "dimple-faced tutors," as well as some of the students, were guilty of taking observations on the countenances of the "young maidens beauties of the Elm City," to the serious detriment of their devotions. So about the middle of last term they forbade our singing anthems any more, and reduced us to the necessity of contenting ourselves, as best we might, with common every-day sort of music. Now for the interludes. We are for the first time made aware, through the columns of your paper, that our organist has been in the habit of treating us to "*Coba che lunk*" and "nigger" melodies between the stanzas of our evening hymns. Having sung in Beethoven for some length of time, and being endowed with an amount of musical talent, sufficient under ordinary circumstances to distinguish a "nigger" melody from *some* other forms of musical composition, I beg leave to say that *no* such interludes have ever been played. Our organist, carried away by his enthusiasm, may sometimes have given us a slight specimen of music, which one, who was on the look-out for the *slightest* impropriety, might say was not to be found in the usual collections of sacred harmony, but they were always of a select character, and *could* not be said to be any more improper than those which are played in many of your New-York churches. He was remonstrated with by the Faculty, and took occasion to profit by the hint; his taste did *not* "grow upon him," as your informant states, but he brought his performances down nearer to the Faculty's standard, though it seems that the very perceptible change didn't satisfy them, for at the end of last term came "the act for the suppression" of interludes. Beethoven finding its anthems and interludes gone, and an evident non-appreciation, on the part of the Faculty, of its musical efforts this term, determined no longer to do the Chapel singing, and withdrew, not from "fleshly disgust," but because they did not wish that the previous reputation of the Society should be destroyed by a meagre, miserable apology for good music. These statements seemed called for in justice to the excellent organist of the Society for the past two or three years, and also in justice to the Society itself, and if your "numerous Yalensian readers" have any sort of interest in the matter, which you seem to think highly probable, they will undoubtedly be gratified to know the actual state of the case. BEETHOVEN.

The Winsted (Conn.) *Herald* says a son of HORATIO ALLEN, manufacturer at Falls Village, a few days since attempted to take the life of his father. He fired at him one barrel of his revolver, but missed his aim; and snapped a second, which failed to go off. Before he could fire another, his father wrested the pistol from him. He pointed to the place where the ball had struck, and expressed a wish that it had gone through his father's black heart. After the occurrence, the father gave the son $100 to clear out, and $50 for his revolver.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER CASE OF ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Judge Bogart Tried out Talking Sewer Bill.

THE COUNT OF GENERAL RECEIPTS—FRAUD A [illegible]

In this Court yesterday, Judge Bogart was placed upon trial on a charge of receiving upon what is technically known as "straw bail" [illegible] were prosecuted by the District-Attorney, on behalf of the people, and defended by Ex-Judge Bebee and Mr. H. L. Clinton. The Court Room was crowded, and the greatest interest was manifested.

The charge which was made against him resolves itself into this: that on July 28, 1855, he admitted to bail, without complying with the regulations of the Statute, a man charged with felony, known as William Lamb, *alias* William Nambe, *alias* William Lawson. This man of three names, was charged with felony—the picking of a pocket—and other offences, and had two commitments issued against him, one signed by Recorder Smith, and issued from the Court of General Sessions; the other issued by Judge Bogart himself. But the cream of the alleged offence lay in this, that at the time of the tendering of this bail on the second indictment, Lamb, *alias* Nambe, *alias* Lawson, was confined in the Tombs on an arrest upon the previous indictment, signed by the Recorder, and that Judge Bogart, in receiving bail upon the second indictment, set him at liberty altogether. Moreover it was charged, and acknowledged by the counsel for the defence, that the person who became bail for Lamb, *alias* Nambe, *alias* Lawson, was a man of straw, an effigy, a mere myth; or, if he lived anywhere, he lived at Cincinnati, for he called and signed himself Porkouski. Where could a man with such a name reside if not at Cincinnati? The District-Attorney remarked that he Anglicised or Italicised a Polish name, but our reporter maintains that he was but a Cockney Pole, and that his place of residence was Porkopolis. At any rate Judge Bogart, after swearing him, and asking him the usual questions, which, according to the evidence, he seems to have answered satisfactorily—at least to the Judge—took his bail without sending forth to make inquiry into the truth of his representations, and without giving notice, as the statute required, to the District-Attorney. The consequence is that Lamb, *alias* Nambe, *alias* Lawson, goes at liberty, and his place knows him no more. The police know him no more. He bids farewell to New-York, and casts no "longing, lingering look behind." And as for the gentleman who became his bail,—why Porkouski has gone to Porkopolis, but has left his name out of the Directory. He cannot be found. But the Grand Jury find an indictment against Judge Bogart for taking bail, in the language of the statute, maliciously, dishonestly and corruptly.

The District-Attorney, in opening the case to the Jury, stated the charge, substantially as above, and then proceeded to call witnesses as follows:

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

John S. Magnus examined by the District-Attorney—I was present on July 28, 1855, when Justice Bogart, acting as Police Justice, bailed Wm. Nambe; it was about eleven o'clock in the morning; the bail was taken in the large room; the Justice requested me to write out the bonds; the prisoner was not there; the man who offered bail was there; there were two commitments; one was Judge Bogart's, the other was Recorder Smith's; the prisoner was sent for, but I did not see him; the man who offered bail was sworn to answer such questions as might be put to him touching his property; he was asked by Judge Bogart for his references; he said he was acquainted with Alderman Francis of the Tenth Ward; there was no counsel representing the prisoner that I know; I was not there when application for bail was made; I do not know what occurred before I was sent for.

Cross-examined by ex-Judge Bebee—I am now an Attorney and Counselor in this City; I have been a policeman in the Sixth Ward; I have been attached to the Police about 16 years; I have known Justice Bogart about 25 years; I have been intimate with him nearly all that time; Justice Bogart at the time referred to was attached to the Tombs Police Court; the business there is very large; the magistrates have a crowd around them nearly all the time; they have to use rapid dispatch. I have often written there for the Justices; I wrote for them almost every day; there was nothing singular in Justice Bogart's asking me to fill up those bonds; I saw as much of the man who offered bail as Justice Bogart did; he looked like a gentleman; I had never seen him before; I have been very intimate with the criminal business of this City; I know the sort of men who become straw bail; I never saw this man before; they are sometimes very short of clerks at the Tombs Court, and there is nothing unusual for others, like myself, to write there; it is not an unusual thing for magistrates at the Tombs to take bail for persons committed at the Court of General Sessions; in the manner in which the bail was taken there was nothing, in my mind, the least suspicious.

Robert H. Johnson, examined by the District-Attorney: I have been a Police Clerk for six years; I have generally acted at the Tombs; Justice Bogart has been four years in office; the Clerks at the Tombs were Mr. Nesbitt and sometimes myself; I was shown the recognizance in question, by Justice Bogart; he said he had taken it in a case where the party had been committed by Recorder Smith, but he thought he had the right to take the bail; I told him I thought he had no right to take it, unless he had a notice from the District-Attorney; I do not recollect any further conversation, except that I told him the prisoner was known to be a notorious pickpocket, and that he should be cautious; it is the general custom for Police Justices, in taking bail for indictments, to consult the committing officer, or the District-Attorney.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Bebee—Officer Patterson used to take down examinations at the Tombs Court, in the place of the regular clerks; I did not see the party who offered bail in this case; frequently examinations are going on in two or three rooms at once.

James Nesbitt, examined by the District Attorney—I was a police clerk at the Tombs last Summer; I had no conversation with Judge Bogart on the subject of bailing Nambe; I was not present at the time.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Bebee—It often happens that the clerks are called away on business, and that officers are required to write bonds for them; I have known a counsel fill up a bond himself; it would not be unusual for Mr. Magnus to fill up a bond, as he did in this instance.

Francis Spicer, examined by the District-Attorney—I was attached to the District Attorney's office during last Summer; I went to No. 278 Houston-street, to search for Mr. Porkouski, the bail in this case.

Ex-Judge Bebee objected to this testimony, and was replied to by the District-Attorney. Mr. Bebee spoke at length and emphatically. He argued that it was already shown that Judge Bogart had used all the necessary caution in accepting bail, and that he was not obliged to send to his whereabouts and make questions of his respectability.

The Court ruled in favor of the District-Attorney.

Examination resumed—I did not find Porkouski, or any person of a similar name; neither at No. 278 Houston-street, nor anywhere in the neighborhood; I could not find that he had ever lived there.

Ex-Judge Bebee said that the defence had also made strenuous exertions to find Porkouski, and had failed. He was willing to admit that he was not what he represented himself. He was also willing to admit that the party had been bailed without notice to the District-Attorney, and that the Court of Sessions had adjourned at the time bail was taken.

Officer Spicer, re-called by Mr. Clinton—When I have arrested parties on bench warrants from the Court of Sessions, I have often taken them before a Police Magistrate after the Court of Sessions had adjourned.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

James Martin, examined by Mr. Clinton—Judge Bogart called on me and told me to use all exertions to have Nambe re-arrested, and if he was re-arrested, he would give a reward.

Ralph Patterson, examined by Mr. Clinton—I am attached to the Tombs Police Court; I remember the bail being taken in this case; I was present when one of the affidavits was taken; I saw the man who was bailed; I tried to find him, at Judge Bogart's direction; the Judge told me to look out for him and arrest him; this was about five days after bail was taken.

By District Attorney—I was not told to look after Porkouski.

By Mr. Clinton—It is very common at that Court for the Magistrates to be so much engaged that three or four clerks and police officers have to write down for them; it is a common thing for the sitting magistrate to have examinations going on in one room, while he has to go to and fro into other rooms to answer questions.

Stuart J. Smith, examined by Mr. Clinton: I have been a Police Officer for eight years; I was at the Tombs Court last Summer; after the bail was taken in this case Judge Bogart gave me orders to re-arrest the man Nambe; I was Sergeant of a Police squad, and he told me to instruct my men to arrest him.

The evidence for both sides was here closed. After some consultation it was arranged that Mr. Clinton's address to the Jury, on behalf of the defendant, should take place this morning at the opening of the Court. The Court then adjourned.

☞ A London catman lately presented FANNY KEMBLE for neglecting to pay eight-pence, his proper fare, for carrying her with a lot of handboxes across the city. The Justice ordered her to pay up the 8d., nine 3s. for costs, and 3s. 3d. for the catman's loss of time. Here.—We want cheap cabs again in the City—carriages that we can hire for a reasonable sum without paying a dollar for it.

Meeting of Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met yesterday. Present, Messrs. VERMILYE in the Chair, Cols. KELLY, KEARNEY, MORGAN, GARRISON and PRIME.

CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN.

Mr. KEARNEY spoke warmly regarding a case so shocking atrocity which had come to his knowledge, against James Foster, Jr. It was charged against Capt. Fearon, the commander, that he had never been below during a voyage of seven weeks. The passengers had been sick, and seven of them had died. Sixteen were put ashore on Staten Island. Certain letters from passengers were read. The worthy Commissioner said he had never seen anything like the condition of the people as they landed from the ship. There was everything in the compartment; it was no ordinary matter. The surgeon of the ship was stricken down with disease, and the Captain trusted to the mate attending to the passengers. He regretted that the surgeon was ill at Quarantine, and would leave it to him as the surgeon to act as umpire; even then he believed that to see a Captain $50 would not be half so efficient as the publicity of such an investigation through the Press.

Mr. PURDY said the Board had no authority to investigate this matter—it ought to be left to the Civil Courts.

Mr. KELLY wished to offer a resolution involving an inquiry before a Committee.

To Mr. KELLY's proposal Mr. KEARNEY very warmly objected. He would not have this matter smothered, and was determined to follow this matter up, even if he acted singly.

Ultimately, the matter was referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Number of aliens arrived to Jan. 29	1,789
Number of aliens since to Feb. 5	61[illegible]
Total	1,850

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1856	$63,031 07
Aggregate receipts to Feb. 6	6,041 54
Total	$64,963 53
Disbursements	$22,178 65
Overdraft Feb. 6	$78,168 18

The Disputed Judgeship.

The recent decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in favor of Mr. PERSONY, thereby superseding the claims both of Judge COWLES and Mr. DAVIES, is exercising the lawyers considerably. Nothing has recently occurred which has created such excitement among the members of the bar. The general feeling is one of objection—to use a mild term—to what they consider a very high-handed proceeding.

Found—The Northeast Passage.

This morning, at ten minutes past 7, four of the Blackwell's Island prisoners discovered the Northeast passage from that place to the Long Island shore, opposite. The ice is frozen fast to each shore, and quite solid all the way across, stretching for about half a mile down the river. When last seen they were faithfully pushing their discoveries into the interior.

New-York Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held an adjourned meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at their office, No. 15 Centre-street, Dr. JNO. H. GRISCOM, Chairman. Present—James H. Titus, Richard Reed, Stephen Cutter, Henry P. Marshall, Henry A. Oakley, Charles Partridge, and James C. Holden.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report showed the contributions of the last few months were not commensurate with the benevolent purposes of the Association, and were inadequate to meet the multiplied necessities of those who daily ask aid and help. Various plans were suggested, by which their objects, aims, and operations may be brought more fully and familiarly before the public, so as to secure increased permanent patronage and support.

The dairies of the discharged convict and detention Committees exhibited the following amount of practical work done: 350 persons visited in our City Prisons; these without money or friends were spoken kindly to; of this number, 136 complaints carefully investigated; 50 of same under their advice were abandoned; 84 men and boys discharged from custody on their recommendation; 23 discharged convicts were assisted with money; 15 men and boys had a supply of suitable clothing; 9 persons were by them introduced to places of work; 18 received Bibles and other useful books and publications.

Subscriptions and donations are earnestly solicited in behalf of this very unfortunate class who are daily leaving our prisons, and may by timely help be saved a repetition of wrong and crime. Contributions forwarded to HENRY A. OAKLEY, Treasurer, No. 60 Wall-street, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Monthly Meeting of the Historical Society—Lecture on Egbert Benson.

The monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday night, at the University. In the absence of LUTHER BRADISH, Esq.; the President, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, the First Vice-President, took the chair.

The preliminary business having been transacted, Mr. MOORE, the librarian, read a list of donations made to the Society since the last meeting. Mr. BANCROFT had sent a letter, which had come into his possession, written by THEODORIC BLAND to THOMAS JEFFERSON, relative to ARNOLD's treason. A collection of manuscripts on the subject of difficulties in the early settlement of Rensselaerwick in this State, was presented by Mr. VAN ZANDT. The discovery of an original letter of OLIVER CROMWELL, relative to the choosing of Juries, was also announced to the meeting.

Mr. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, the son of the renowned PETER VAN SCHAACK, then proceeded to read an interesting paper on "The Life and Times of Egbert Benson," who, as is well-known, was a prominent Committee man on the Revolutionary War, the first Attorney-General of this State, being appointed in 1777; he was chosen to the First Congress of the Federal Constitution; in 1804 he was chosen Judge of the Superior Court; he was one of the Commissioners for holding treaties with the Indians, and held other important public offices.

His friendship with JOHN JAY, ALEXANDER HAMILTON and PETER VAN SCHAACK, was enlarged upon. It had become matter of history. Are there such worthies now? Happy would this City be if she could give an affirmative reply!

The learning, the wit, the eccentricity, the good fellowship, and numerous amiable qualities of Judge BENSON, were dwelt upon by Mr. VAN SCHAACK with an eloquence that his audience recognized by frequent plaudits, and with a zeal that proved how truly his heart went with his subject. In 1820, the Judge wrote a remarkable article in the Albany *Argus*, against the discharge of jurors on account of cause they could not agree. He thought that legislative interference was called for. It was then growing, and it has now grown to be one of the most formidable obstacles to the administration of justice.

The lecturer concluded by reading a laudatory obituary notice, written for the New-York *American*, in 1829,—the date of Judge BENSON's death,—by CHARLES KING, now President of Columbia College.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. DE PEYSTER, in a neat speech, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. VAN SCHAACK, which was accorded by acclamation.

Mr. AMMUNI RICCI, of London, the author of *Friends in Council, Essays Written in the Intervals of Business, &c., &c.*, is elected a member of this Society.

Trial Trip of the Fulton.

The U. S. mail steamer *Fulton*, of the New-York and Havre line, left on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, on her trial trip, from the East River to the point of the Hook. She was compelled to make her way through fields of floating ice, both the upper and lower bay being almost closed with ice of great thickness. Her performance was most satisfactory, her engines working with perfect regularity, driving the vessel through the opposing masses with a regularity and speed most gratifying to those on board.

The *Fulton* is of the same size as the *Arago*, with double oscillating engines of equal power. She will take her place in the line, leaving here on the 9th inst., under the command of Capt. J. WOTTON.

The Board of Councilmen.

The regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. No business, properly so called, was transacted, owing to the proceedings relative to the recent death of Councilman ROBERT S. DIXON.

On the calling of the Board to order, shortly after the appointed hour of meeting, President PESKRIFF in the Chair, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Councilman JACOB L. SMITH, Second District, then rose and said: "In regard to our late member, ROBERT S. DIXON, whose death, by a fatal casualty, it is my painful duty to inform this Board of, it is a duty incumbent on every one of our Board to have some reference. Mr. DIXON has been connected with this Board but a very short time, and it now appears we lose him at the opening of his career of utility. By some mismanagement in regard to running to a fire, he was injured, and now his life has been lost from the results of that injury. As a private citizen he has been liked by all that knew him. As a councilman he was beloved of his constituency, and as a fireman he was respected and esteemed by all his fellows. In consideration, therefore, of the painful circumstances of his death, and of his official character, I feel it a duty to offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, ROBERT S. DIXON, late a member of this Board, was injured on the 20th of December last, while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman, he being a foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, by a collision with the apparatus of Engine Company No. 32, and subsequent, to over a month of severe suffering, which he bore with a Christian like fortitude in the hope of a blessed hereafter, until death finally released him from his excruciating agony; and

Whereas, on the decease of the lamented Councilman of the Twenty-fourth District, this Board sensibly realizes the loss of one endowed with the qualities necessary to intellectual life, and who from his amiable character and exemplary conduct endeared around him a large circle of relatives [illegible]

[illegible] Dixon, this Board in particular [illegible] Resolved, Therefore, [illegible] the family of the deceased, that [illegible] their sorrow [illegible]

Resolved, That in consideration of our respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of this Board of Councilmen will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and order the Chamber to be draped in the [illegible] manner; that a committee be appointed during the day of the funeral; and that a Committee of five be now appointed to make the necessary preparations therefor, and that the Board of Aldermen be requested to appoint a like Committee for the same purpose.

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Councilmen attend the funeral of the deceased in a body with their staves of office.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor and various heads of departments be invited to join with the Common Council in paying the last tribute of respect to the late ROBERT S. DIXON, Esq.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Councilman JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Seventeenth District, seconded the resolutions. He said: In rising to second the adoption of the preamble and resolutions I will ask the indulgence of the Board to make a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Although I was personally known to deceased, it was only last Summer that I became on more intimate terms. He then had occasion to make application for assistance for a brother fireman, who, if I remember aright, met with an accident similar to that which has caused the end of his life. I saw then and afterwards that there were decision and energy of purpose in his character, which I have no doubt time would have developed, had his life been spared, to have made him an acquisition to, as well as a useful member of, this Board. But such is the uncertainty of human life; he is called to render an account of his sojourn on earth. I trust that we who are left, in possession of health and strength, to pursue our daily vocations as citizens, will not be unmindful that the power that grants this blessing—that the same power will require of us a strict account of our stewardship.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, when the Chair appointed Councilmen JACOB L. SMITH, (3d,) JOHN KINNARD, (21,) ALEX. HEMPHILL, (22,) C. S. COOPER, (23,) and JOHN G. BRADLEY, as the Committee to carry out the purpose of the resolution. To them was appropriated $200 for necessary expenses.

A motion was then made to adjourn to Saturday evening next, the funeral to take place on Friday, but it being intimated that the Board would of necessity adjourn to that evening should a quorum not be present:

Councilman GRAY rose and said: I now make a motion to adjourn. I think, Sir, that it is due to ourselves, to the memory of the deceased, and to his constituents, that having lost by death a member of the Board, as a mark of respect to him, them and ourselves, the Board cease this meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. President ANDREW H. GREEN in the Chair. The business of the evening consisted mainly in the appropriation of moneys.

The Finance Committee presented a report and resolution, which were adopted, to the purpose of notifying Comptroller Flagg that the sum of $125,000 loaned to the Board by the direction of the Common Council, and proposed by him to be deducted from the appropriation of the present year, would be insisted on by the Board. The want of the money is attributed to the Comptroller, he not having included it in the tax levy.

The Committee on Evening Schools asked for and obtained an appropriation of $15,000 to meet the amount of salaries of teachers and incidental expenses of the schools for the term to end March next. Five thousand dollars was then appropriated for the support of the Normal School, as also $12,000 for the purchase of school-books and supplies for the Ward Schools. On recommendation of the Finance Committee, the following sums were also appropriated: For the payment of salaries of teachers, $40,000; incidental expenses of Ward Schools, $10,000; salaries of Clerks, City Superintendent, &c., $10,000; rent, $2,645 25; and $5,000 for incidental expenses of the Board for the month of January.

The Board then adjourned.

The Lecture that Didn't Come off.

A lecture on the Irish Rebellion was advertised to take place at the Tabernacle last night. There being only five persons present, the lecturer, Mr. JOBSON, of London, was not encouraged to appear, and no lecture took place. Two other lectures of the series are advertised, which will probably be deferred indefinitely.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 17 to 25.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 18, 19, 22, 23, 29, 3, 43, 167, 59 to 62, 64 to 67, 70 to 80.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Nos. 264, 230, 125, 138, 152, 2,602, 2,054, 161, 197, 183, 191, 197¼, 199, 1,290, 43¼, 79, 100, 191, 4, 276, 240, 148, 209, 202.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 136, 160, 162, 172, 173, 212, 222, 248, 249, 254, 257, 264, 265, 266, 268. *Part II.*—Nos. 96, 126, 195, 29, 84, 96, 197, 203, 210, 211, 214, 227, 228, 242, 274.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 252, 455, 209, 576, 580, 590, 592, 599, 204, 596, 551, 475, 606, 605, 609, 610, 574, 450, 77, 611 to 615, 620, 622, 623, 624.

SUPREME COURT.

INFORMAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday next, Feb. 11, the whole calendar of the General Term will be deemed the day docket, and, until then, the Court will not, as heretofore, call the day calendar through, but will hear argument in the first cause that may be ready, and, when it is concluded, proceed with the call of the day calendar until another cause may be found ready, and so on to the adjournment of the Court.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Harris.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

In the matter of the Opening of Central Park.—Yesterday morning a motion was made to have the sums mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners deposited with the United States Trust Company. The motion was granted, and the following order made:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1856. Present Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice.

On motion of J. W. Edmonds, Esq., of counsel for a claimant, and on hearing Mr. Dillon, counsel for the Corporation, it is ordered, that whenever the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York may be authorized in the matter above entitled, to pay the sum or sums mentioned in the report of the Commissioners into this Court, the same shall be paid by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty into this Court, and thereupon the Clerk of this Court, being the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, shall forthwith deposit the same in the United States Trust Company of New-York, there to remain at an interest of five per cent., subject to the order of this Court under the State, in such case made and provided, and the rule of this Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Jas. Shephard vs. John Brady and Peter Riley.—INGRAHAM, P., J.—If this case rested merely on the evidence, I should hesitate very much before denying the motion for a new trial. The evidence connecting the defendant Brady with the assault is slight, and a new trial would perhaps be best calculated to promote justice between the parties. But the admission in the answer is such that I am at a loss to see upon what principle it can be disregarded. Both defendants unite in an answer, in which they say that at the time of the alleged commission of the assault mentioned in the complaint, they were set upon by the plaintiff, and were with great violence attacked and assaulted by the plaintiff, and that *the defendants resisted said assault, using so much force as was necessary for the purpose*, and no more, *and that such resistance is the assault and injury mentioned in the complaint.*

This is a distinct admission of joint action in making the assault. The jury have found against so much of it as charged the plaintiff with assaulting the defendants, and acting on the admission, they have held both defendants responsible.

It is said the answer was only the act of the defendants' attorney and not signed by them. This is true, but it furnishes no ground for rejecting it as an admission. The pleading is just as binding on the defendants as if signed by them for the purposes of this action. It would not be in any other.

Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Richard Liddle vs. Wm. Mulligan.—INGRAHAM, F., J.—Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the propriety of the defendant's communication to Bowers as Secretary of the Hartford Insurance Co., I think there can be no doubt that the facts, as proven in connection with the speaking of the alleged slanderous words, are sufficient to show that they were privileged.

The defendant was Secretary of Fulton Fire Insurance Company; the plaintiff had an insurance in that Company; he had presented preliminary proofs, and claimed from the Company full payment on the policy.

At the request of Bowers, who also had a policy issued by the Hartford Company, an interview took place between them and the plaintiff, and in that interview the defendant told the plaintiff his proofs were not satisfactory, that he had not furnished vouchers, that they had heard rumors which, if true, would show that he knew more of the fire than he admitted, &c.

Such information, by an officer of the Company to the party insured was not only excusable, but the plaintiff might well have complained, if the defendant, or other officers of the Company had not informed of the existence of such rumors, and given him an opportunity to explain them to the Company. Most of the communication was necessary to be made, in order to reserve to the Company the right to object to the proof as insufficient. There is no evidence of malice, and the whole transaction disproves it.

The motion for a new trial should be denied.

In the matter of the application of John B. Frink

[illegible]

*For remuneration of the official reporters, &c., for the year 1855, for the business of the Court of Sessions, with the members of the Bar, who were appointed by the Court, that the amount of the fees allowed to the Reporters, for their services, be increased, and that the amount of the fees allowed to the Counsel, be increased, so as to be equal to the remuneration of all, those who were appointed, that in the opinion of this Court, the District-Attorney, in his report, has been equitable and just, in his recommendation of the Court of Sessions, that the fees be increased, so as to be equal to the remuneration of all, those who were appointed, that in the opinion of this Court, the amount of the fees allowed to the Reporters, for their services, be increased, so as to be equal to the remuneration of all, those who were appointed, that in the opinion of this Court, the amount of the fees allowed to the Counsel, be increased, so as to be equal to the remuneration of all, those who were appointed, that in the opinion of this Court, the amount of the fees allowed to the Reporters, for their services, be increased, so as to be equal to the remuneration of all, those who were appointed, that in the opinion of this Court, the amount of the fees allowed to the Counsel, be increased, so as to be equal to the remuneration of all, those who were appointed, that in the opinion of this Court, the amount of the fees allowed to the Reporters, for their services, be increased, so as to be equal to the remuneration of all, those who were appointed, that in the opinion of this Court, the amount of the fees

[illegible]

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. [illegible]

THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1856.

[illegible]

Intercourse with Central America.

[illegible]

Great Britain, which was defeated and broken up by the opposition of the British [illegible]. The most thorough survey [illegible] made under the direction of Col. [illegible] which careful estimates were made, showing that the entire cost of the work for vessels drawing twenty-two feet of water would not exceed $31,000,000. From Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic it was proposed to employ slack-water navigation, perfected by locks and dams. From Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific the greatest elevation to be overcome was fifty-one feet, which would be cut through, thus dispensing with locks on that side. It was estimated that the most frequent lockages required by the most active commerce, would not reduce the surface of the Lake more than three-quarters of an inch at any time. These and other facts will become vitally interesting when the capacity of the country for improvement shall have become developed by the genius and energy of an Anglo-American population.

Another English Statesman Gone.

It is but a few months since we announced the death of Sir Robert Inglis, one of the few remaining old pillars of Protestantism as established by law in England, and of other time-worn institutions of the same class. The *Arabia* brought us the account of the fall of yet another prop. As the University of Oxford had lost its Inglis, so Cambridge in sympathetic condolement loses its Goulburn. They were both men of great similarity of character, and of the same stamp, to a certain degree, of mind. Inflexible in maintenance of everything which had the virtue of age, and strong in the belief that every concession, even where from expediency conceded, was but a step in England's steady decline, he bore precisely the relation to Cambridge University that Sir Robert Inglis did to Oxford. The greater liberality of opinion in Cambridge made him somewhat less severe in his orthodoxy and his steady adherence to existing abuse, than Sir Robert Inglis; but it was a mere comparative moderation, and perhaps owed its existence less even to these motives we have mentioned than to his absolute subjection to the influence of Sir Robert Peel, with whom he was on terms of the most cordial intimacy during his whole political career.

His Parliamentary career, with the exception of that of the present Premier of England, and perhaps one or two others, exceeded in duration that of any member of the House of Commons. In 1807, while he was still a student at the University of Cambridge, where in the year following he graduated with great distinction, he was elected member for Horsham, one of the small corrupt boroughs of twenty or thirty electors, which existed in those unreformed days. In 1810, but three years after his entrance on political life, he had so distinguished himself in debate in the House, especially on all questions relating to currency, that the Duke of Portland, then at the head of the Government, nominated him Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, an appointment which he maintained under the administration of his successor, Mr. Spencer Perceval, whose governmental reign was brought, by assassination, to so premature a close. From this period he continued in this office and the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies, down to 1821, when he was nominated Chief Secretary for Ireland, by Lord Liverpool. This post he continued to to occupy during the several Governments of Lord Liverpool, Lord Goderich, George Canning and the Duke of Wellington, for seven years, a longer period than it has ever been held by any statesman—it being, of late years, the most thorny position under the British Crown. In 1828 he was raised by the Duke to the important post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he held to 1830, thus continuing uninterruptedly in office for twenty years.

The Reform measure worked, however, a wondrous change in the position of politics and parties, and gave to the Whigs, so long wandering in the wilderness of unofficial life, an entrance to the promised land. With its advent, however, there came a reaction among many constituencies, and, among others, that of the University of Cambridge, then represented by the present Earl of Burlington, and Lord Palmerston, the present premier. In 1831, Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Yates Peel, brother of Sir Robert Peel, were started in opposition to the then members, and succeeded in defeating them. From that hour Mr. Goulburn held the same position to Cambridge that Sir Robert Inglis did to Oxford, tempered, however, by the more conciliatory and progressive tone of Cambridge. In 1839, on the retirement of Mr. Abercromby, he was started by the Tories, then in opposition, for Speaker, in opposition to Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the present occupant of that office, and was defeated by 18 votes; but, on the accession of the Party, in 1841, he found consolation in the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he held to 1846, taking an active part with Sir Robert Peel in the carriage of the great measure of Free Trade. Upon the retirement of that statesman, Mr. Goulburn took leave of official life, and declined on the formation of the Coalition Government, in 1846, to hold any appointment.

Though not in office however, he continued [illegible] and direct the brilliant band of young statesmen who inherited the doctrines of Peel, and at all the select meetings [illegible] dinners of the party was a constant attendant, and his advice was always looked up to, and his admonitions obeyed in moments of difficulty. There was not one of the Peel host, not even Lord Aberdeen, whose opinion was more deferentially respected. The estimate which Sir Robert Peel had formed of his ability and integrity found eloquent expression in his celebrated speech at the Mansion House, in 1851, and still more practical application in his selection of him as trustee under his will. He it was who gave away, some months since the daughter of Sir Robert to Mr. Stonor, a young Roman Catholic gentleman; and on the very day he was to have witnessed the marriage of the young Sir Robert he expired, after a few hours' illness, at his country seat in Surrey.

Mr. Goulburn was not, by any means, a brilliant orator, but as a [illegible] administrative officer he won high opinions. As a speaker, his elocution was singularly correct, and his voice of most melodious intonation, but the current, though of sweet sound and unfailing flow, lacked strength and depth. Though in principle a stern bigot, he was in private life a man of most sweet and simple manners, and of the most gentle and genial nature, and he will leave behind him a name to be remembered with kindness by many, and a still warmer feeling by some.

Queen Victoria Heterodox.

An article of ours which appeared some weeks since under this title appears, from our Colonial files, to have created quite a tumult in clerical and Church-established veins there, and is represented, by the Liverpool *European Times*, as having divided attention in England with the President's Message by the last mail. The article appeared to us a singularly inoffensive one. We happened to know, a week or so before it was known in England, that the Queen had conferred upon a sermon preached at Balmoral, by Rev. Mr. Caird, the compliment of a command of publication, which is usually deemed a special mark of approval of the lessons it inculcates and the doctrines it holds. Then we stated our belief that the sermon would be found to inculcate the truest principles of practical Christianity and brotherly love, an opinion which its perusal since has fully confirmed. Of the many admirable domestic virtues of Queen Victoria, and of the spirit of humanity and sympathy which directed her dealings with all around her person, in however lowly a place, we spoke in terms of respect and admiration; but we stated, and we repeat, that the disposition evinced by the Queen, under the influence of Prince Albert, to think more of practical Christianity, without regard to orthodoxy of doctrine, than of Church teachings, and adherence to Church articles and rubrics, had given much alarm to the High Church Party in England, and that her special selection of this sermon for approbation was another symptom of this disease. We stated, and we repeat, that Prince Albert is not a believer in the thirty-nine articles or in the doctrines of the Church, as by law established, though he may, in deference to his position, outwardly conform to her services; but that he is in belief a Unitarian, which we regard as but a kind of conciliatory compromise of Deism. And at the risk of creating still more intense tumult, we can inform our consternation-struck clerical friends that the disease of heterodoxy is not confined to Prince Albert, but extends to almost every guardian of the Established Church. Of the late Chancellors, who have special charge of the patronage of the Church and her interests, is it not patent to every one in England that both Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham were Deists in belief. Nor is the present Chancellor one whit more orthodox, unless, since his elevation, he has put on a new faith with his dignity. Then the present Premier, Lord Palmerston, in whose hands are the appointment of Archbishops and Bishops, with that gallantry of bearing which scorns concealment or compromise, openly avows his disbelief in Churches, and that which is their great prop-stone—original sin. The only one of the present Cabinet of England who professes in private, belief in the doctrines of the Established Church, is Lord Harrowby, and he has been specially introduced into the Cabinet to save it from a wholly heterodox reputation. Verily, sad days have fallen on that fine old English institution.

The Last News from Hayti.

The doubts we expressed as to the fall of his Imperial Majesty Faustin the First of Hayti, have been justified by events; that sable potentate was reported to have been utterly overthrown, defeated by the Dominicans, deserted by his own subjects, and as a fugitive from the vengeance of the revolted Haytians. But only one of these disasters, it seems, had befallen him. He had, undoubtedly, been defeated by the Dominicans; but he had not lost his sceptre, nor doffed the imperial purple; and the few traitors in his army have been dealt with after a manner common to all Emperors, whether black or white. They have been shot in the most imperial manner; and His Majesty, who, at the last accounts, was at Cape Haytien, which was the Capital in the days of Christophe, was preparing to return to his Palace at Port-au-Prince. There had been no revolution, and the defeat of the Imperial troops by the Dominicans will not disturb the existing state of affairs. Whatever may be the faults of Soulouque, he is entitled to the credit of understanding the character of the people he has made himself the master of, and of being able to keep himself on the Throne he has won by his bravery, which is more than many white rulers of much higher pretensions have been able to do.

Beef, Mutton, Pork and the Snow.

Unless one of Meriam's "great weather circles" brings a change soon, our good beef steaks will become wonderfully scarce just when we need them most. Yesterday's live stock market report gives only 1,112 beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-street, and the week before there were but 1,046. The total receipts for a week past were only 2,586, and for the preceding week 2,790, while the weekly average for 1855 was 3,226. And what makes the matter still worse now is, that the beeves offered are generally small and of inferior quality, such as can be picked up near the City. The Railroads are so blocked with snow, or so overladen with delayed freight, that western cattle dealers dare not venture starting their animals with present prospects. Some droves came in to-day which have been on the road from four to six weeks. Some of them have lost 20 @ 30 per cent. of flesh.

Sheep are also scarce. We have but 7,006 this week, against an average of 10,940 for every week last year. There is, however, one resource left. Pork is daily growing cheaper and more plentiful. The continued cold facilitates the transportation of dead carcasses, which come in in almost incredible quantities, and whole [illegible] of live hogs pour in daily, while reports say that all these are but the first installments of what are on the way. Well, according to the chemists, fatty matters are just the thing to furnish internal fuel for the system, and a whole carcass of nice fat pork can now be bought from 7½c. to 9c. per pound, according to the quality.

THE WEATHER QUITE AGREEABLE.

NOT SO TERRIBLY COLD AFTER ALL.

No Water Visible in the Sound.

A FLEET FROZEN UP.

GOING A FOOT TO GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Sandy Streets and [illegible] Sidewalks.

HOMEOPATHY.

Getting to a Little Dose Convention on a Jersey Road.

If a stranger who did not know of the great snow-storm of the first week of January, were to visit New-York for the first time, he would conclude that our carriage ways were hewn out of solid and marvellously slippery rock, while the authorities were too lazy or too miserly to remove the knee-deep sand into which the wheels and hoofs had ground it. This dry, light-yellow sand looks very much like that which forms the Quogue or Rockaway beaches. But when a Gale of unusual vigor hunts his team down the street, it flies off like fine dust in clouds. You dodge and wink and involuntarily suspect that you have ruined your eyes—but lo! it melts under the lids, and powdering your whiskers, congeals them into an icy breakwater against the weather.

There was a little thawing, midday yesterday, but the icicles pendant from our window-shades were longer at sunset than at noon.

But, dear innocent reader, unbutton your throat-muffler, and lay off your mittens. Bless you, this isn't cold weather. Just think what weather we had one year ago to-day, and you feel a glow of warmth diffused all over you, in comparison. One year ago Tuesday, a stage-driver froze to death on his box. One year ago to-day, a prisoner on his way from the County Jail to Court, Brooklyn, had his nose and fingers frozen. The fires that broke out proved serious because the water froze in the hose, Croton pipes split, gas froze up, railroad trains hauled off, ferry-boats froze in their slips, and the thermometer—that was worst of all—the thermometer went into a state of the lowest despondency.

In a Broadway window the mercury marked 16° below zero by daylight.—Don't believe it? But so we find it recorded in the staidest daily of New-York City. And the country over it was very much of the same order. Turning to our files, we find that on Feb. 7th of last year, the thermometer at

Poughkeepsie indicated, the hour when our correspondents dated their dispatches ... 12° below zero.	Boston ... 12° below zero.
Troy ... 20° below zero.	Springfield ... 18° below zero.
Albany ... 20° below zero.	Northfield ... 26° below zero.
Utica ... 24° below zero.	Woodstock, Vt. 30° b. zero.
Syracuse ... 20° below zero.	White River [illegible] b. zero.
Rochester ... 18° below zero.	St. Johnsbury [illegible] b. zero.
Buffalo ... 12° below zero.	Island Pond [illegible] b. zero.
Millvill, N. J. 8° below zero.	Brattleboro, Vt. 20° b. zero.
Bridgeton, N. J. 10° b. zero.	Gorham, N. H. 37° b. zero.
Salem, N. J. 6° below zero.	Dover ... [illegible] below zero.
Philadelphia 4° below zero.	West Randolph, Vt. 44° b. zero.
Washington 15° above zero.	Calais, Me. ... 24° below zero.
Baltimore 20° above zero.	Bangor, Me. ... 35° below zero.
Bridgeport, Conn. 10° b. zero.	Quebec ... 28° below zero.
	Montreal ... 30° below zero.
	Toronto ... 28° below zero.

And so on. From some places our correspondents wrote that their thermometers gave up the game in despair, and the mercury just lay still until the weather moderated. Compared with that awful spell, we must admit that the present icy term is genial and summery. When we think how everybody's face looked blue then, and how shrunken all flesh was, we expand with the comparative warmth of to-day, and begin to meditate of pleasant summer rambles and lyings on banks under thick-leaved trees. Yesterday the thermometer at 12 M., stood at 21°.

The following shows the temperature at 12 M. for six years, in this City, on the days named:

	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56
Feb. 3	41°	37°	[illegible]	46°	[illegible]	24°	16
Feb. 4	[illegible]	35	40	44	37	22	15
Feb. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	35	[illegible]
Feb. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	15	21
Feb. 7	30	34	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	....

But this we can say of our spell of weather—if it is not inordinately severe, it is inordinately long—and fears begin to prevail that the thaw has been postponed *sine die*.

Our Bay and Rivers.

Our Rivers and Bays were completely filled with drift ice. The ferry-boats have made their trips very regularly, considering the immense masses they were compelled to work through. In the evening, a very large field completely blocked up the mouth of the East River from Governor's Island to Castle Garden, and remained stationary, preventing other ice from getting in the river, and leaving it comparatively clear above, so that the ferry-boats found but little difficulty in crossing.

A Fleet Frozen Up.

According to accounts, which were yesterday given by pilots and captains of vessels, who had just come in from City Island and vicinity, the ice in the river above Hell Gate, is more abundant and solid than it has been for many years past. The whole river, they say, is frozen over, between Lent's Point, above the Gate, to Sand's Point, a distance of about 18 miles. Near Throgg's Point the ice is over a foot thick, and much of it covered with snow of an equal depth. Teams can pass over from Morrisport on the West side, to Sands's Point, on the Long Island shore. No water can be seen by a person looking in the direction of the Sound, from a vessel's mast-head at Hart Island.

About thirty vessels, brigs, schooners, sloops, &c., are ice-bound between Sand's Point and Riker's Island, among which are the following that were not reported on the 2d ult. British brig *Elsworth Horton*, from Nova Scotia; British schooner *Emma*, from St. Johns, N. B.; schooners *Start*, from Boston; *Angler*, for Bridgeport; *Caroline H.*, from Eastport; *Delaware*, from Rockland; *Lion*, for Providence; sloop *Empire*, from Southport, Conn., and a schooner from Saco, name not known, which lies beyond Sand's Point. Also, three propellers, the *Pelican* and *Westchester*, from Providence, and the *Westernport*, from Portland. Schooner *Falcon*, with coal, bound to Norwich, was cut through and sunk at the pier just below Throgg's Point. Beside the captains, who have thus left their vessels, the crew of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, at City Island, having despaired of getting her away at present, have abandoned her, leaving her in charge of but one or two as boat-keepers.

Not Probable.

The story that persons crossed upon the ice from Jersey City to New-York on Tuesday morning, is not entitled to belief. While one of the ferry boats, hindered by a cake of ice, was lying off Pier No. 5 that morning, two persons went ashore from the boat, from which circumstance the story probably originated. The Jersey City ferry is constantly in operation.

The Ferry-Boats—Cruising on the Ice—Vessels Detained in Port.

A Hoboken steamboat, full of people, was fastened in the ice in the middle of the river, but finally succeeded in making a safe passage to this City. Between the Ferry and Pier No. 4, a number of men were walking on the ice in the river, during the afternoon.

Early in the morning, a man got upon a large cake of ice from Pier No. 1, and was carried on it over to Jersey City. Finding that he could not make a safe landing there, he stuck to his "cake" and floated round with the tide, until he again came to the New-York shore.

The United States Mail steamer *Illinois* was detained in her berth, at the foot of Warren-street, about two hours beyond her time of departure. She was frozen in the dock, and the steam-tug *Stella* had to be employed in breaking up the ice for her. At twenty minutes past 5 o'clock the *Illinois* got into the lower bay. She took out about seven hundred passengers. Four hundred of these were soldiers from Governor's Island, destined for San Francisco and Oregon.

The East River was seriously obstructed. About 4 o'clock [illegible] which happened unfortunately to be in the stream, [illegible] frozen in. She is full of freight, and has a number of passengers. [illegible] the changes of tide.

At 4 o'clock P. M., one of the Fulton ferry-boats left Brooklyn for New-York, with about one hundred passengers. After getting nearly over here, she was caught in a field of ice, and fast bound. She was carried up the stream, opposite to the Navy Yard, before she could get out of her unpleasant position. She came down the Brooklyn shore, and after a severe struggle for three quarters of an hour, finally succeeded in landing her passengers in New-York.

Buttermilk Channel, between Brooklyn and Governor's Island, is frozen up. At an early hour, yesterday, large numbers of people were walking upon the ice between the two places.

The Hamilton avenue ferry-boat has, of course, suspended her trips to this part of South Brooklyn, and the people come to New-York by the other ferries. Many youngsters and some ladies walked over to Governor's Island.

The Erie Railroad.

The following dispatch is from the Railroad Superintendent at Dunkirk:

Dunkirk, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The wind going down, enabled us to run our trains through last night—and all the regular trains run to-day, as usual. We shall start a night express on the arrival of the train from the West, which will soon be due, with sixteen cars of passengers. A train left Dunkirk for Erie, this morning—the first in several days. The weather is much milder. The whole road is clear.

Going to a Little Dose Convention on a Jersey Railroad.

Taking a passage for Liverpool on board of one of our clipper ships, is, now that we have steam vessels, considered quite a serious undertaking; but it's just nothing at all in comparison to taking a place in a New-Jersey railroad train. In the first case you can put your trust in providence, a good ship and an experienced commander; and if there be sufficient provender, comfort is possible. You can do nothing of that kind in the second case. The mere act of going on board a Jersey Railroad train dispossesses you of all claim upon the protection of Providence; and in addition you have poor cars, bad engines, and an abominable road. Then, from a long continuance of unpleasant circumstances, the atmosphere of a Jersey Road has come to have a shrinking, shrivelling influence upon passengers. One hour on board one of their trains and the tightest fitting coat becomes as loose as the outer garment of a Quaker; not that the coat becomes larger, but because the body corporeal becomes smaller. In fact, physical shrinkage has been so long one of the inevitables of Jersey railroad travel, that that monarch of all parsimonious companies have constructed their car seats about eight inches narrower than those of any tolerable road in the country. Divide eight inches by two (the number of persons they claim to accommodate on one seat) and you have four inches, which is the average shrinkage per each body after four hours in a car. This average we do not give from actual measurement, but in consequence of large faith in the economy of the Company, in the management of anything having a tendency to smallness. Their seats are, we have said, about eight inches narrower than is convenient. Reader, seat yourself, or rather squeeze yourself into a Jersey Railroad car, with a full knowledge of the above facts, and then say to yourself—"I am going to Trenton to report the sayings and doings of the New-Jersey State Homoeopathic Medical Society." A hobby of the homoeopathist is, you are aware, the curing of diseases with very minute doses of medicine. How appropriate is the homoeopathic theory to the practice of the Road. Rejoicing, or to speak more correctly, not displeased at discovering consistency, even in these small things, you look forward to your arrival with as much complacency as your philosophy affords. It is 4 o'clock, and the conductor says you will be there at 6½ or 7, at the latest. The last is just the time specified for the opening of the homoeopathists. The conductor hurries everybody on board, and in forty minutes you are under way. Such was the case on Tuesday afternoon. We proceeded on our way, comforted by the assurance of the conductor, that the engine was new and powerful. We passed Newark about one hour behind time. Soon afterwards the train stopped. Then it went on again, but slowly, and, before reaching Elizabethtown, the engine gave out entirely. The engine was a new one, and its water foamed with indignation at the thought of doing service on such a road. The consequence of the foaming was lack of steam, and lack of steam caused delay. There the train stood still. The engine refused water and the passengers would not be comforted. The N. J. R. R. & T. Co., over the door of a car, a wag, with a hope of creating amusement, declared stood for the New-Jersey Rough Road and Tardy Company. But he failed. There was not enough good humor in the whole train to produce a smile. The train remained stationary about four miles from any station. By-and-by there came a one-horse engine, dragging a train behind it. It stopped too. It was excusable for stopping, for we were on the track before it, and so weak an engine could not think of pushing us forward and dragging its own at the same time. It ruminated about an hour and sneezed twice. Consumptive at best, it was now evidently taking a severe cold, and there was danger that it would be "down sick" in a few minutes, if not relieved. They did relieve it of its own train, and by the strenuous efforts of two firemen, an engineer and a conductor, the poor thing began to perspire freely, and ere another hour had expired it was enjoying a good sweat. The engineer pulled its tail, which made it roar, and then, as if in anger, it bunted against our rear. But it didn't start us an inch. Then it went back again snorting, as if it had hurt its nose. Then up it came again, full chisel and bent on mischief. It bunted us in the rear again, and we started. It kept poking us up, and we kept moving on. Both seemed rather to like the fun, and, with two exceptions, when the poor fellow got weak in the back, it kept bunting, and we continued to move on slowly until we were at the Elizabethtown Station. The little fellow now felt quite smart, and volunteered to go back and fetch the remaining train. It went, and we, of course, remained until it came back. It took it some time, but as all the watches in the train had been pulled out many times, while we were being pushed on, it was impossible to tell exactly how long. But it did come back, and when it did, there came another engine, also consumptive, and they held a consultation over our case. In another hour these two little things had concluded that, if the passengers in both trains would crowd into fewer cars, they would unite their strength, and endeavor to take us through before daylight. All agreed, and the consumptives went to work. With an occasional rest, just to get their wind, they pulled us on to Trenton, where we arrived at 11¼ o'clock. We went to Trenton to report a Homeopathic Convention, which was to have met at 7 o'clock—just four hours and a half before our arrival. Now to find so minute a particle as a Homeopathic Convention would disconcert any other than a reporter, in broad daylight; to find one at midnight, and four and a half hours after the appointed time, required all the sagacity of a Newfoundlander, and the keen scent of a pure-blood pointer. We found all there was of it, and that was small indeed. There had been a grievous disappointment. The weather and the Jersey Railroad had prevented the minute particles of which the Convention was to have been composed from gathering. Taken all together, there was about one swallowed—a very small dose, considering the strength of the medicine. The principal pill was on board our train, so was the principal powder. Here then was the cause of our delay and of the failure of the Convention. The president had with him an address, full one hour long, and the Secretary had a report of a year's length. It was in the effort to throw these off its stomach, that had caused the foaming in the bowels of the new engine; and it was their weight that weakened the backs of the other two. Had these two Homeopathists extended their hobby in medicine to their writings, the train might have gone on well enough. Their physic would have been harmless, but their writings were too much for a steam engine.

One more little dose, and we have done with homoeopathy and Jersey railroads. They charge one dollar and forty-five cents to take you to Trenton by the 4 o'clock train, and two dollars and a quarter [illegible]

[illegible]

On the New-Jersey Central Railroad. [illegible] Monday afternoon, as the [illegible] was approaching the High Bridge [illegible], N. J., on the Central Railroad, [illegible]. Luckily both the engineer and [illegible] without any serious injury. [illegible] siderably damaged, though [illegible]. The trains were delayed for three hours [illegible].

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WET GOODS.—WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY [illegible] cases De Laines, at 1s. a yard, [illegible] yard; [illegible] pieces English Prints, [illegible] yard, worth 1s. 6d. a yard; [illegible] Shirting Linen 2s. to 4s. a yard, [illegible] 1,000 doz. Damask Napkins [illegible] place. [illegible] Columbian Hall, [illegible]

6,000 COPIES SOLD. SIXTEENTH THOUSAND NOW READY OF [illegible] THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER SAYS: [illegible] COMMENCE WITH THE INITIAL CHAPTER [illegible] TILL THE FINAL [illegible] SWALLOWS UP EVERYTHING, AND THE [illegible] UNDER THE [illegible] OF THIS [illegible] WAISTBAND [illegible]

RHEUMATISM, [illegible] Balsam [illegible] blood. It cures [illegible] Hayes, No. 175 [illegible], Brooklyn.

GREAT SALE OF THE RHINELANDER ESTATE.—[illegible] Hudson, Hubert, [illegible] Hammond, Franklin, [illegible] and 127th sts., and the [illegible]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. [illegible] Wilder's patent [illegible] warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., [illegible] New-York. [illegible] WILDER & CO., Proprietors.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—[illegible] inform Southern and Western [illegible] of Spring and Summer [illegible] superior style. [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND [illegible] and variety, [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—[illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HAT [illegible] MACHINES.—[illegible] No. 233 Broadway.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, [illegible] 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. [illegible] Established in 1840.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK [illegible]

LADIES' INDIA-RUBBER BOOTS AND [illegible] (Goodyear's Patent), [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSTRUCTION.

TEXAS.

[illegible]

We have Indianola and Galveston advices to the [illegible]. We learn from a letter from Houston to [illegible] that the first locomotive (the [illegible]) upon the Galveston, Houston and Red River Railroad, was put in motion on the 3d [illegible].

A correspondent of the *News*, writing from Austin on the [illegible] of January, thus notices a new invention:

"The great invention of the age is Gen. [illegible] machine; it has been privately [illegible] by Committees of both branches of the Legislature, and I am credibly informed that it has [illegible] to the entire satisfaction of all the members of both Committees, that the invention is a valuable one, and likely to create an entire revolution in the means of transportation. It is represented not to have any wheels, and not to slide, and yet, by some peculiar arrangement, will, on a graded road, make forty miles an hour. The road will be [illegible] than a rail track, but will require no [illegible], and possibly cost less than a double track. It [illegible] rivers or bays at the rate of ten miles per hour, and is a perfect description of a machine applicable to both land and water. The inventor [illegible] that the same principle may be applied to [illegible] intended solely for water transportation, and that the speed of some twenty miles per hour [illegible]. The invention may seem too extravagant for credence, but as some men, who have acknowledged mechanical skill, pronounce it a valuable invention, I deem it worthy of notice."

We learn from the same correspondence that the Legislature has passed the bill which provides for the payment of the six companies of volunteers called out in November, 1854. The writer remarks:

"They were called into service by a requisition of Gen. Smith, and of course the United States should pay them, but Texas cannot see her citizens suffer because of the [illegible] of the General Government."

The Legislature has passed a bill for the protection of the frontier. It authorizes the enrolment and organization in and for the more exposed frontier settlements, of not exceeding fifteen companies of minute-men, to afford protection against hostile and marauding Indians, said companies to be composed of not more than forty men each, including one captain, one Lieutenant, and two Sergeants.

It appears that the Public Debt bill passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 15, with a proviso offered by Mr. Grimes, that the acceptance of the Congressional act should not be construed to bar *any citizen* of Texas from presenting claims against the United States for Indian depredations.

The Austin *State Times*, of the 19th inst., has the following:

"Capt. [illegible] learned from a gentleman direct from the Rio Grande, that about three weeks since a party of [illegible] to make a scout; in what direction is not known. It may be they are destined for [illegible]; if so, gentlemen had best look to their horses. It is presumable, however, they will not pay the Western [illegible] a visit before next Spring or Summer."

Mr. [illegible] died in Corpus Christi on the 15th inst., aged 66 years. He was buried with Masonic honors. In noticing his death, the *Advertiser* says:

"In the war of 1812, Francis Ford was a soldier; and the surviving heroes of the battle of New-Orleans will remember him as a companion in arms, who shared the laurels of that well-fought field—that glorious victory.

"The arrows of the Seminoles, in the swamps of Florida, [illegible] drank blood' from the deceased, during that long and bloody war; and on the plains of Mexico, he again [illegible] his musket in his country's cause."

The Corpus Christi *Valley and Advertiser* of the 19th, says:

"There is a rumor in circulation in this city to the effect that a gang of thieves, some ten or a dozen in number, (Americans and Mexicans) were recently arrested near [illegible], and that between three and four hundred horses and mules (stolen property) were found in their possession. It is further rumored that the American portion of the gang were hanged the night after their arrest, and that the Mexicans were to be disposed of in like manner.

"There can be no doubt that this rumor has some foundation in truth, but how much of it is genuine and how much apocryphal we are unable to say.

"That the thieves were arrested and the stolen property recovered we are pretty well satisfied; and, this being the case, it is quite probable the thieves were summarily dealt with.

"Several citizens in this vicinity have recently had horses and mules stolen; and the inference is plausible that they were among those that have been captured."

The Huntsville *Item*, of the 19th inst., says:

"From the 22d December, to this date, we have had a succession of northers and freezing weather. At present a more genial season prevails. The 'oldest inhabitant' says he never saw the like."

The San Antonio *Times*, of the 17th, says:

"Our cold weather still continues, and scarcely a day has passed for the last three weeks but ice was formed, and often during the entire day."

We notice that the Democratic State Convention adopted a resolution endorsing and approving "the principles of the Administration of Franklin Pierce, as evidenced by his Inaugural Address, his annual and special messages, and carried into practical effect by the leading measures of his Administration."

Extraordinary Affair in Alabama—Singular Delusion.

From the Huntsville Democrat, Jan. 10.

We have rarely ever witnessed a trial that more deeply enlisted the attention of our citizens than one which occurred at the Court last week, and which lasted for nearly five days. We refer to the trial of Abner Tate and his old man servant, Gerson, who were charged with having murdered, in December or December, 1842, a man whose name was supposed to be J. K. Rice; and that of Abner Tate, his man Gerson, and John Gorson, who were charged with the murder of a man in the Spring of 1845, whose name was supposed to have been Charles B. Sawyers. Mr. Tate is an old and highly respectable citizen of this county, having resided here for about forty years, and has always borne the character of an industrious, peaceable man, and a good neighbor. Mr. Gorson is a citizen of Cannon County, Tennessee, where he has been residing for nine years, for about ten or eleven years prior to that time he lived with Mr. Tate in this county, and was engaged in driving a wagon. His character both here and in Tennessee was that of an honest, upright, quiet, peaceable, industrious man. Having heard that a prosecution was commenced against Mr. Tate, and that he was involved in the charge, he voluntarily came down to the trial. After his arrival a warrant of arrest was issued for him, and he was arrested when on his way to the Court-house. He went in and asked to be tried with Tate, and all the parties were tried at the same term upon both charges.

The cause was ably conducted by the counsel on both sides. There was a proof that a man named Rice, who was a coachmaker, and resided in Tuscaloosa about the year 1840 or 1841, a member of the firm of Briggs & Rice, disappeared from Tuscaloosa in 1841—that he was supposed to be deranged when he left, and was traced eight miles south of Tuscaloosa, and was not afterwards heard of.

It was also proved that one Charles B. Sawyers, of Coffee County, Tenn., left his home in December, 1844, for South Alabama, with a load of apples, leaving behind a wife and child. That after disposing of his apples he started home, and sold his wagon and team and bought a drove of horses, and again returned to Perry and Marengo Counties, and [illegible] his horses, started home and reached [illegible] on the [illegible] June, 1845. On his route home he spoke to some of his friends of his great desire to get home. He did not, however, reach home [illegible] his wife went in search of him, but was unable to trace him beyond Tuscaloosa, where he was on the 27th of June, 1845—and not hearing any further account of him, and believing him to be dead, she [illegible] married in January, 1848, with a Mr. Wilkie.

The prosecution was commenced upon the complaint of D. K. Barnes, who, it seems, now claims to be a resident citizen of Lauderdale County; but who, as the testimony declared, lived many years ago about Tuscaloosa, has been sometimes travelling with and exhibiting an astronomical panorama; and who, according to his own account, as proved, has at one time been engaged in building a bridge across the Arkansas River, at Little Rock. The warrant of arrest was issued upon the affidavit of a Mrs. Barbara Hamm, now of Tishomingo County, Miss., where she has resided since July, 1845; but who was recently brought to this County by the prosecution.

For many years prior to her removal to Tishomingo County, she resided in this County, in the immediate neighborhood of Abner Tate. About the year 1838 she was abandoned by her husband, John Hamm, who settled in Tishomingo County, Mississippi. After being abandoned by her husband, she became a midwife and a nurse for the sick, and was employed in that capacity by Abner Tate and his neighbors. After her removal to Mississippi, and about the latter part of the year 1845, she seems to have conjured up singular delusions about those who have been her most generous patrons in this County, and for whom she had previously manifested a strong attachment.

She imagined that some of them had accused her of stealing various things—that some had pursued her to cowhide her for stealing, and among other things that a young gentleman was claiming to have been her partner in her professional business of midwifery—and it was about the same time that she seems to have ascertained that her friends, Tate and Gorson, were murderers, and that Gorson had been trying to murder her with an axe. More than ten years had elapsed since the old woman was in this county, and it was said that a number of persons who had seen her thought her to be insane, and the Court-house was thronged during her examination. She is about sixty-five years of age, and though uneducated, seems to have a vigorous intellect, and a very strong will of her own. Her account of the supposed murders was very marvelous, and well calculated to stagger the credulity of the most credulous, even if told of a company of highwaymen—but she told it connected with a particularity and minuteness of detail that seemed to arrest attention and to [illegible] persons unacquainted with the parties accused [illegible] the true state of her mind with the idea that it might be true.

The [illegible] of the witness and the clear proof of the other delusions of the witness, soon satisfied the Court and intelligent bystanders who listened to the examination that the [illegible], and still laboring under the [illegible] delusions which took possession of her mind [illegible] years ago. It was not shown that Rice, who was alleged by the prosecution to have been one of the murdered men, had ever been seen north of Tuscaloosa, nor was any account given of Sawyers between the 27th of June, 1845, when he was seen at Tuscaloosa, on his way home, and the Spring of 1845, about two years after, when he was alleged to have been murdered in this County, or that either of the men supposed to have been murdered was ever known to either Tate or Gorson.

The case was submitted without argument, and the Court, after a few moment's consultation, discharged the accused, and announced that no one of them had even the shadow of a doubt as to the entire innocence of the parties accused.

It was a matter of surprise to many, that a man who was a stranger in our midst, should have undertaken this prosecution, and at so late a period.

The testimony disclosed that he had asserted to several persons in Tennessee that Rice was his nephew, to another that Rice was his cousin, and to another that Rice and he were particular friends, and at one time members of the same corps, and to others that he was prompted by a sense of moral duty to his country. But there was other testimony, being proof of his own declarations, tending to show that he was instigated by the mistress of a slave named Jacob, executed in this county last Spring for an attempt to assassinate Tate, and that his reward was to be, in the event of success, the high distinction of being her seventh husband.

Horrible Murder—A Father Killed while Trying to Save a Drunken Son.

From the Plattsburgh Express.

But a short time since, we had occasion to record the death of one Ahern, who left this village in an intoxicated state, for his residence in Beekmantown, with some of his friends, but before he reached home, by some mysterious accident, his neck was broken, which deprived him of life. We have now to record another shocking affair which occurred near Cadysville, but a short distance west of this village. It seems that on the evening of the 25th of November last, (Sunday) Joseph Garrow, Jr., was at Haley's tavern and grocery in Cadysville, where he had been spending a part of the afternoon in drinking spirituous liquors with some of his friends. His father, Joseph Garrow, who lived about three-fourths of a mile from Cadysville, learning that his son was at the tavern drinking, set out with another son from home, with the intention of bringing his son back with him. Before, however, they arrived at the tavern, the young man started for home, accompanied by Adolphus Duros.

They had proceeded but a short distance, when Dennis Mangan and one O'Brien, who had also been drinking at the tavern, came up behind them, and some words passed between them. Mangan wrested an axe helve out of the hand of O'Brien, and struck Joseph Garrow, Jr., over the head, which felled him to the ground. The father coming up about this time, remonstrated with Mangan for treating his son so rudely. Upon this, Mangan raised the club to strike the father, and he fled; but the pursuer being the swifter on foot, soon overtook his victim, and dealing him three blows over the head, brought him to the ground, and, when down, struck him down. Alarmed at the ferocity of Mangan, young Garrow and Duros ran for their lives to Cadysville. The father and Joseph Garrow, Jr., remained in a helpless state for several hours before they were taken home, the former being literally covered with blood. When removed, Mangan and O'Brien had left the ground.

A physician being sent for, the wounds of the father were examined, when it was ascertained that the skull was broken on the back side of the head, near the top, making it necessary to remove a portion of the bone. The young man recovered his senses by the next morning, but the father, under medical treatment, lingered along till the 28th inst., when he died.

Coroner Percy examined several witnesses in relation to the case. Three physicians who testified on the occasion stated that they had no doubt that Garrow came to his death by the blows inflicted on his head. The Jury came to the same conclusion.

The prisoner was recently arrested, and, after an examination, was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

State Normal School—Graduates.

The following is a list of this year's graduates of the State Normal School at Albany:

Females—Caroline A. Brace, Emma M. Brace, Salina, Onondaga; Polly M. Benedict, Victoria, Cayuga; Rosamond Chessebro, Whitestown Oneida; Caroline A. Church, Fort Ann, Washington; Lucy V. Case, Rushville, Yates; Margalia Case, Albany; Frances A. Dake, Middle Grove, Saratoga; Candace Dennison, Albany; Lucy H. Estabrook, Ballston Spa, Saratoga; Anna M. Fowler, Skaneateles, Onondaga; Mary E. Howard, Albany; Elizabeth R. Haswell, West Township, Albany; Charlotte A. Haight, Croton Point, Westchester; Mary A. Hubbell, Mt. Kisko, do; Caroline Jones, Harlet Jones, Fonda, Montgomery; Mary E. Metcalf, Reed's Corn's, Ontario; Sarah A. Morehead, Albany; Lydia Patterson, Clarendon, Orleans; M. Provost, Port Chester, Westchester; Mary E. Quinby, New York; Eliza J. Rose, Bridgehamton, Suffolk; Abbe Sexton, Forestville, Chautauque; Emma L. Salsbury, Albany; Frances A. Tuthill, Auburn, Cayuga; Martha Turner, Sacketts Harbor, Jefferson; Fanny K. Track, Albany; S. Elizabeth Verrinder, New-York; Mary E. Wilson, Hudson, Columbia; Julia Warriner, Buffalo, Erie.

Males—Isaac F. Bangs, Ridgway, Orleans; Comfort S. Brown, Elmira, Chemung; John W. Cole, Redhook, Dutchess; George R. Dean, Maryland, Otsego; Isaac W. Lake, Au Sable Forks, Clinton; Darwin N. Mason, Portland, Chautauque; William C. Robinson, Rome, Oneida; Gawn M. Smith, Horseheads, Chemung; Asaph E. Shute, Braman's Corners, Schenectady; George C. Thomas, Albany.

Miss Catharine Beecher delivered a lecture in Cincinnati on the 20th ult., before the Common School Teachers, on the means of improving the health of the present generation, and especially the female sex. She is connected with an association in New-York, called the American Women's Educational Association, whose object is to inquire into the causes of the deterioration of health of the present race of females, and the remedies.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., and T. T. MERWIN, No. 38 William-st.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st. New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1855, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds. CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds. CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds. $20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

Office of the Mercantile Insurance Co., No. 65 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 4 o'clock P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. G. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

WANTED—[illegible] Bacon & Co. and [illegible] Bacon's [illegible] a few thousand dollars. Apply to KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by JOHN A. CORDIER, No. [illegible] William-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit or provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In South Brooklyn, No. 27 Summit-st., near Columbia, five minutes' walk from the Hamilton av. Ferry; house is three stories, and very substantially built; court-yard and verandah; with hot and cold water baths, speaking-tubes, dumb-waiter, and gas throughout, with chandeliers. Will be sold very low if applied for immediately. Possession any time. Apply to MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maidenlane.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 9 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.; house, 18 feet 9 inches by 56 feet; has all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Also, brown stone house No. 27 West 35th-st. For permission to examine the premises, apply to SAMUEL S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The three-story brick house and lot No. 42 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class, two-story, double brick house, with large barn and garden, in the delightful City of Utica, N. Y. Gas throughout; lot 70x 173; centrally located in one of the best neighborhoods in the place. Terms reasonable. Apply to NORTHROP & VERNON, No. 16 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new 4 story stone front houses, adjoining on south side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Built in a very neat and substantial manner, containing all the modern improvements, and are now ready for occupancy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situated No. 325 Bridge-st., built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; dimensions 20 by 48 feet, three stories, basement and attic. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No 60 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 59 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On Brooklyn Heights.—The three story and basement brick house, No. 37 Hicks-st., pleasantly situated between Fulton and Wall st. ferries. For price and terms, inquire of McGRATH, TWEED & CO., No. 128 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 487 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 32 East Broadway, first-class house, 3-story and basement, will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Located on the west side of Passaic River, at Bellville, Essex County, New-Jersey, two miles from the City of Newark, and eight miles from the City of New-York. It consists of a modern style three-story brick and stone House, with marble mantels on each floor; an attic and basement; and the entire structure of superior finish. A lot of land, on which is the dwelling, fronting on the main street of the village, 60 by 200 feet, *adjoining the rear of which is another lot, 40 by 100 feet.* Also, a lot fronting the house, and extending from the street to the river. There are commodious out-buildings, two wells of fine water, and a cistern, and a large assortment of fruit trees and vines of the most choice and valuable kinds. *Possession of the place will be given immediately.* The terms will be moderate, and a part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 180 Tenth-st., one door east of 3d-av., New-York, or at No. 40 3d-av.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The first-class brown stone front house, four story, sub-cellar, vaults in front, on north side of 38th-st., running through to 39th-st., between Madison and 5th-av. Price $28,000, $20,000 can remain on mortgage. If desirable, a portion of the furniture, fitted to the house, will be sold for less than its value. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 191 West-st., near Duane-st.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—One a first-class three-story and basement (with sub-cellar) brick house on 44th-st., south side, between Broadway and 8th-av., second house from Broadway, in a block of eight houses, brown stone, high stoop and basement, size 18 feet 9 inches by 48 feet; lot 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 4 inches—just completed.

The other, a new first-class three-story English basement brown stone front house, on 42d-st., north side, between 8th-av. and Broadway, 14 feet by 50, lot 14 feet by 100; in the third house from Broadway, in a block of 18 houses.

Both are finished in the best style, are provided with all the modern improvements, located in agreeable neighborhoods, and are a desirable property. Terms of sale accommodating. Inquire of JAMES MUNSON, Land Office, cor. 42d-st. and 7th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE—Situate at No. 18 Allen-st., between Grand and Broome. The basement and Lecture-room (independent of the Church) are at present [illegible]. Also, wanted to purchase a Church or a plot of ground, not less than 60 feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Prince and 10th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. E. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

BENEDICT & COIT—Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., over the Bank of Commonwealth, have for sale, in desirable locations, 47 high-stoop brown-stone front modern built dwelling houses, worth from $15,000 to $30,000 each; 24 high-stoop brown and brick fronts, worth from $8,000 to $14,000; 17 English basement brown-stone four-story houses, from 18 to 25 feet in width, worth from $7,500 to $15,000. They have also in progress of building a large number of very fine brown-stone houses, which will be ready, some of them, by the 1st of May, and others the 1st of July, which will be thoroughly built and sold reasonable.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 270 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 75 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A valuable lease and buildings, suitable for a livery stable, carriage factory, or any manufacturing purpose where a good light is required; size of lot, 50 feet front, 75 feet deep, and 60 feet wide on rear, on which are buildings three story high, and fire proof; also 16 stalls. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 12 and 64 Leroy-st. NATHAN PECK.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two four-story brown stone houses, on 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., houses 22½ by 50, lots 22½ by 98, price $6,500. $6,000 can remain on mortgage; or, to good tenants, leases will be given at $600. Apply at No. 75 Dey-st.

HARLEM—FOR SALE—A beautiful residence on 118th-av., near the terminus of the 2d-av. Railroad, and contiguous to the Harlem River. Price $6,000—a portion of which can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire at the Bull's Head Bank, No. 238 3d-av.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A three-horse power engine, with boiler, in perfect order, having been run but one month. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, No. 14 Wooster-st.

CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE—Three beautiful long-breed Canaries will be sold cheap. Address FRANK, at the office of this paper.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSES WANTED—To rent from 1st of May; one house in neighborhood of 20th-st. and 5th-av., at $1,500 to $2,000. One house at $1,000 to $1,200, between 12th and 32d sts. Property owners wishing to rent 1st of May, should send me a memorandum of location, terms, &c., at earliest convenience. M. H. FOWLER, No. 1 Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—By a small family; a two or three-story house, furnished or unfurnished, between Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 30th sts., in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent, and for immediate possession. Address, with particulars, Box No. 854 Post-Office.

LAND WANTED—200 acres of unimproved or partially improved Western land wanted. Address RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From 1st of May next, a three-story and basement brick house, desirably located, on Clinton, near Atlantic-st., having a heater, range and bathing apparatus; only a few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. For terms, &c., address Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET—The small 3 story brick dwelling house No. 121 Charles-st., (near the 8th-av. Railroad, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood,) furnished with gas and water pipes. Terms low. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—The eligibly situated three-story dwelling, No. 56 Bleecker-st. near Broadway; gas and Croton through the house. Apply to E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry, occupation given 1st of May next; the house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c.; the grounds contain nearly three acres, and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, bathing-house (on the Kills which bound the premises on the north) and other out-houses in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT TO LET—In the village of Mamaroneck, a first-rate stand for business; said premises are a two-story new house, with ample accommodations for a large family. For further particulars inquire of Mr. SMITH, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st., New-York, or of STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, Mamaroneck.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—A large private boarding-house to let and furniture for sale, all new and in good order. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the City, on Union Square, and is now doing a good business. Furniture, $3,000; Rent, $2,500. None but those who can give satisfactory security for rent and cash for furniture need apply by letter to A. L., Union-square Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

FACTORY BUILDING TO LET.—Possession at any time; 26x124 feet, 3 story brick, 16-inch walls, high chimney 6 feet square. Will be let for any kind of business. On 42d-st., half block east of 6th-av. Railroad; also 1 story brick building adjoining, 76x26, with or without adjoining vacant ground. Apply on the premises. Can be altered to suit any tenant.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices now occupied by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, in Tryon-row, and other offices in adjoining buildings, will be let separately or in suites. As several of them have fire proof vaults in each story, they are very desirable for lawyers or others, having valuable books or papers to be kept safely. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 1 Centre-st.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The residence and farm of the late HENRY A. LIVINGSTON, situated on the Hudson River, one mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie. The mansion is large and commodious. The farm consists of one hundred acres, which is under good cultivation. Seventy-five acres will be let with the house; and the remaining twenty-five acres, which are beautifully adapted for a building site, are offered for sale. Address HENRY P. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 3,513, N. Y. Post-office, or apply on the premises.

TO LET—In Clinton Hall, Astor-place, two prominent stores; will be leased for a term of years. TO LET—A large room on the second floor of Clinton Hall, suitable for church or societies. ALSO—Offices. Apply to the Janitor at the building, or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—The house, No. 19 State-st., one door from Broadway and Bowling Green, opposite the Battery, suitable for offices or a family residence. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway, or to S. T. NICOLL, No. 6 West 21st-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—On North River side, Nos. 147 and 149 Cedar-st., near West, 39 feet front, 50 feet deep, suitable for wholesale grocery, or coffee and spice establishment, or ship bread bakery; rent $1,150. Apply to BECKWITH & GREENE, No. 252 Greenwich-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

WARREN-STREET STORE TO LEASE—A small store on the second block from Broadway, at a low rent. Possession by the 1st of March, if wanted. Apply to HORACE GALPEN, No. 43 Warren-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Also two apartments and kitchen, with hot and cold water, at very reasonable terms. No. 109 Canal-st., near Broadway.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—Large rooms well lighted, running through from Water to South-st. Apply at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutger slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 38 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 40 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—McKESSON & ROBBINS have removed from the old stand, No. 127 Maiden-lane, to their new stores, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st., four doors below William, where they will continue the wholesale Drug business as heretofore, with increased facilities.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he will open on the 1st of February a Repository for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., at No. 15 Beekman-st., running through, with entrance on either street, to No. 16 Spruce-st. The main floor, 225 feet in length, affords ample room, and he will always have on hand a large and complete assortment, adapted to the City and Southern and Western markets. Having had long and practical experience in the manufacture of Carriages, Buggies, &c., he will be enabled to offer as great inducements as any house in the trade, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage. WM. L. McDONALD, No. 15 Beekman-st.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL, $200,000. WITH A LARGE SURPLUS. Office No. 61 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. R. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary. Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 13 Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES Nos. 277 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Capital, $300,000. Assets, $311,388. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $250,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency. OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Alleghany County (S. & P.) Bonds	25,000	[illegible]
25 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds	25,000	[illegible]
35 Delaware Railroad Bonds	35,700	[illegible]
25 Pittsburg City Six per cents	15,000	[illegible]
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,000	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	88,000	[illegible]
Bills receivable	6,984	6,984
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$420,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,388

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. State of New-York, Comptroller's Office, Albany, Nov. 20, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written. JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller. H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—In conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1855:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$4,189,320 74
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1855	1,261,806 65
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,451,127 05

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$4,196,041 79
Losses paid during the same period	$1,774,938 33
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	480,754 66
Total	$2,255,692 99

The Company have the following Assets:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,874,187 90
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	203,914 27
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	76,849 62
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,960,718 59
Cash in Bank	172,022 [illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$3,787,692 [illegible]

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that all the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1853, and sixty per cent. of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

The Board have also declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1855, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1855, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$5,464,190 00
Additional profits, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	840,790 00
Total profits for 13½ years	$6,304,980 00
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and 54 per cent. of 1853, have been redeemed by cash	4,462,073 20
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1856	$1,842,876 80

By order of the Board: W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Augustin Averill,	Henry W. Hicks,	Mort. Livingston,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry O. Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock.

JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 30, 1856.—The following Statement of the affairs of this Company on 31st December, 1855, is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Premiums not marked off December 31, 1854		$182,330 38
Premiums received on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855		556,129 67
Total amount of Premiums		$738,460 05

No Policies have been issued by this Company on Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off as earned during the year		$543,742 40
Losses, including claims estimated and not yet due; less savings, &c.	$403,089 33	
Deficiency of previous years included and liquidated in the above amount	60,580 46	
Losses for the year	$338,508 [illegible]	
Return Premiums	64,063 25	
Reinsurances, Interest, Expenses, Commissions, &c., including bonus on subscription notes	73,563 01	$474,131 15
Profits for the year 1855		$69,611 24
Amount absorbed in liquidating the deficiency of previous years, as above	$66,583 46	
Remaining Profits	3,057 [illegible]	$69,611 24

The Company have the following Assets:

Subscription notes for Premiums in advance	$436,108 15
Premium notes and Bills Receivable	170,316 97
Cash in Bank	27,960 94
Sundry Salvage, Reinsurance, and other claims due the Company	46,679 17
Total Assets	$681,065 20

By order of the Board, EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. W. DIBBLEE,	HENRY ROBINSON,
THOMAS TILESTON,	EDWARD ROWE,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
PAUL ALDEN,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	A. W. WHIPPLE,
R. J. BLYDENBURGH,	J. BRAMWELL,
EBEN B. CROCKER,	PETER A. H. RENAULD,
ABM. C. BELL,	E. J. BROWN,
JAMES CHAMBERS,	BERTRAND CLOVER,
GEO. M. CLEARMAN,	J. A. LELAND,
L. E. WYMAN,	A. D. FENTON,
JNO. FARRELL,	DAVID OGDEN,
R. A. MUMFORD,	R. C. MORRIS,
WM. A. SALE, Jr.,	S. DE AGREDA,
WM. T. FROST,	JAMES S. HYDE,
L. D. COMAN,	N. L. McCREADY,
SILAS K. EVERETT,	J. COHEN, Jr.,
JOHN P. PAULISON,	BENJ. SALTER, Jr.,
FREDK. G. SWAN,	THEODORE PERRY,
CHAUNCEY D. HURD,	CHAS. C. DUNCAN,
GEO. C. STONE,	JNO. P. BALLARD,

W. W. DIBBLEE, President. JOHN P. PAULISON, Vice-President. R. C. MORRIS, 2d Vice-President. EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable at the Office of the Company (corner of [illegible]) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] inst. until the 2d day of February. By order. WM. H. [illegible], Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th February prox. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary. Jan. 28, 1856.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1856. OFFICE, No. 38 MARKET-ST., NEWARK. AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, HENRY McFARLAN, ANDREW S. SNELLING, CHARLES S. MACKNET, I. H. FROTHINGHAM, RANDALL H. GREENE, LEWIS C. GROVER, EDWARD A. STRONG, JOEL W. CONDIT, JOSIAH O. LOW, JOHN R. WEEKS, NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President. JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President. BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician. LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel. JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York. JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark. JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company, for the year 1855, and position of the Company on the 1st of January, 1856, is a condensed abstract from the statement furnished to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, pursuant to the requirements of Section 22 of the General Insurance Law. (chap. 466, Laws of 1853.)

INCOME. [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS. [illegible]

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1856. [illegible]

LIABILITIES. [illegible]

WILLIAM V. BRADY, President. GEORGE T. HOPE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY: [illegible]

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of [illegible] PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1856, and six per cent. interest, in cash, upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,006 47. LOSSES PAID, $1,336,000 [illegible]. DIVIDENDS PAID, $[illegible]. SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL [illegible] LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Among the many advantages offered to the public are: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATED FUND. ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS. RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY. Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned. ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President. JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President. BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. [illegible] Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS: Hugh Laing, Joseph Walker, Cor. W. Lawrence, Charles E. Swords, Stuart C. Marsh, John Crumpton, D. Henry Haight, Leo. S. Suarez, A. R. Eno, Joseph W. Corlies, Wm. E. Strong, Geo. Griswold, Jr., Thomas Small, Geo. A. Townsend, D. Alfred Coates, Alfred Willis, Alva B. Laing, Ezra [illegible], Elling Townsend, Silas Brown, John Paradise, Joseph Lawrence, S. T. Nicoll, John Watson, Samuel Willets, Joseph D. Taylor, Noah S. Hunt, J. H. Ransom, Robert M. Bruce, E. J. Smith, Sylvester L. H. Ward, John S. Boyd. HUGH LAING, President. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 5 Wall-st. and 309 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property, against loss or damage by fire. [illegible] L. [illegible], Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND [illegible] COALS—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 278 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 40 Gold-st., between Fulton and John-sts.; corner Sheriff and [illegible], corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes [illegible] for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 278 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 40 Gold-st., between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—G. R. WOODWORTH & CO. [illegible] most complete apparatus [illegible] adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and other institutions, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to G. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 71 Wall-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 11.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 Nassau-st., superior custom-made CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of a large first-class cabinet manufacturer, every article of which is fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale—consisting in part of the most fashionable styles carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, of every variety; rosewood parlor suites are covered in satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, plain and stuffed; 10 of the most approved patterns dining tables, mahogany, oak and walnut, with serpentine centres; 30 Gothic, French and Elizabethan bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, buffets, sideboards, secretaries, ladies' writing cabinets, highly finished work tables, solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; sofa and side ditto with and without marble tops. Also, 6 large writing tables, 4 dozen arm-chairs, [illegible]. Also, 1 rosewood piano-fortes, of Lindeman, Gilbert & Co., Gleun, Dowel & Co., and other makers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 12 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 12 years' unexpired lease from May, 1855, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $3,900, payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, the rent of $3,900 per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $6,000 per annum, and could easily be made to produce $8,000. For an investment, nothing could be offered which gives so great a profit as this lease. Thus an opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—Of a VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, bounded by 52d and 53d sts., and 11th and 12th avs., with a valuable water front of 200 feet on the Hudson River.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the valuable plot of ground, bounded by 52d and 53d sts., and 11th and 12th avs., containing about fifty lots, having a front of about 211 feet 5 inches on 52d-st., 210 feet 1 inch on 53d-st., and 200 feet 10 inches on both avs.

Also, the plot of ground on the easterly side of 12th-av., having a front of 200 feet 10 inches, with a depth of 100 feet on 52d and 53d sts., and containing about eight lots.

This property offers unusual inducements for immediate improvement, being in a desirable location, and well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, requiring an extensive water-power and front, and possessing all the facilities of access necessary.

Terms liberal and title perfect. Maps and further particulars can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HYPOTHECATED STOCK.—[illegible] shares of the Capital Stock of the CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Coal River, Virginia, of the par value of $25, will be sold in lots, on THURSDAY, the 7th of February, 1856, at 12½ P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York. The works on the Company's property are now complete, with houses, grist and saw mills, and other necessary conveniences for engineer and miners, and substantial locks and dams have been constructed on Coal River, partly by appropriations from the State of Virginia, in order to secure a good navigation from the Company's mines to the Great Kanawha River, the outlet to the Ohio. The coal on this property is of superior quality, and trial shipments have commanded the highest prices in Cincinnati.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND AND WATER-RIGHTS ON THE EAST RIVER.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: The two blocks of ground lying between 97th and 98th sts., and 2d and 1st avs., making in all 100 lots, carrying with them the very valuable water-rights. This presents to capitalists an opportunity for profitable investment rarely met with. The ground can, with little improvement, be made to pay a good return [illegible], as it is well calculated for ship-yards and coal yards. The water privilege carries with it the right for the formation of some 160 or more lots. The water in front is of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest class vessel or lifting dock. For further particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer, store No. 20 North William-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF DISTILLERY.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, TO-MORROW, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 Broome-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the contents of a Distillery, consisting of one copper kettle, with goose neck, of 950 gallons, one do. of 130 gallons, one do. of 10 gallons, two copper doublers, three copper columns, one copper charger of 110 gallons, four copper worms with wooden condensers, lot of copper connecting pipes, iron flavoring apparatus, five wooden tanks of from 400 to 1,000 gallons, six iron boxes, iron boiler, retorts, force-pumps, syphons, hydrometers, and steam gauge, office furniture, &c.
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA McMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. McMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, very conveniently arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., in 39th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., consisting of 11 pair of wheels, 25 carts, 27 machine carts, 17 sweeping-machines, 7 dirt carts, 3 water carts, 25 cart boxes, 14 cart-box covers, 32 set of cart harness, 9 horse collars, lot of shovels and forks, 4 bridles, 4 pair harness and a lot of blacksmith tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, stocks and dies, vices and benches, drilling machines, portable forge, and a large quantity of old iron.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS AT YORKVILLE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 85th-st.; no lots offer greater inducements, as the 2d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 54 Beekman-st., 200 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods, adapted to the City and country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction every Thursday.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Sale of Cabinet furniture, piano-forte, fancy goods, &c., on FRIDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., catalogue of superior furniture, embracing everything in the line; also, plated ware, China and glass ware, mirrors, paintings, engravings, fancy goods, &c., &c., superior piano fortes, &c. For particulars, see Herald.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the Mansion House, Rahway, N. J., on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, a farm of about 85 acres, on the main road two miles from Elizabethtown, and one from Rahway, near the Wheat Sheaf Station on the New-Jersey Railroad, about 8 acres woodland. The balance cultivated as a vegetable, fruit and milk farm, for which it has great advantages. The buildings are a farm-house 2½ stories, kitchen, wash-room, &c., barn, cow-stable for 30 cows, chicken-house, &c.; nearly 1,000 fruit-trees of the choicest kinds, a large part of which are dwarf pears, just coming in to bearing. The farm fronts on two roads—will divide to advantage. Sale (positive) will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further information inquire of CHURCHMAN & ROBERTS, No. 40 Water-st., New-York, or Mr. DeGRAW, Mansion House, Rahway. C. D. PIERCE.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 84 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

STORE FIXTURES, LARGE PLATE GLASS WINDOWS, &c.—Feb. 11 or 12, 1856.—On or about from the 7th to the 11th February, at No. 381 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of valuable counters, desks, cutting-boards, rich gas chandeliers, carpets, oilcloths, plate-glass mirrors, superb large plate-glass show windows, with silver bar sash frames, &c. Also, a very elegant grand action rosewood piano-forte, the property of and by order of George P. Fox, lessee of said premises. Also, George P. Fox's recorded lease of Nos. 380, 381, 381½, and 383 Broadway, unless sold by private contract before the day of sale.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, 67 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Bordeaux prunes, lamps, &c. FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 211 Greenwich-st., corner Vesey, for account of former purchasers, 3 cases Bordeaux prunes in glass, oil cans, lamp wicks, 10 bottles cherries, 14 apple-jack, lamps and lamp glasses; also, soap and candles; also, butcher's cart and harness.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have this day declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 20th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock, when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.
WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—No. 70 Beaver-st.—The interest coupons due Feb. 10, on the bonds of the city of Racine, Wisconsin, given in aid of the construction of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Company. CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The interest coupons on certificates of loan of the above Company, due 1st of February, 1856, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SANDS & WILLS, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of said coupons.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 256 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—Will be paid on and after the 1st day of February, 1856, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on their capital stock, payable on an after the 11th day of February, 1856. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of February. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1856.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.—A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.—The following persons were this day elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

John Thomson,	V. L. Buxton,
Henry I. Hart,	David B. Meses,
John Romer,	Wm. Radford,
Walter W. Concklin,	Ab'm Frazee,
Wm. M. Pullis.	John Shotwell,

Harman H. Brinjes.

And for Inspectors of next election: B. J. Hart, J. O. More and Wm. Neilson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, John Thomson was unanimously reëlected President of this Bank.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-1awyTh

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.
au10-'54-1awyTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD F. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqs., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.
o4-law6mTh JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON continues his practice in a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 40 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is immediately evidenced by its use where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 20 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 2 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 21 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlève les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 24 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE,
No. 23 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 2, 1852.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 21 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, ETC.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 515 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous *Hospital du Midi*, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the Sexual System,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the Rectum (piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9, daily. See *Evening Express* and *Sunday Times*, for particulars. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 253 Bowery, New-York.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:20 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:20 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:38 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.
Through Way Train, 12 M., Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.
J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Express train for Providence will leave Hartford after the arrival of the Afternoon Express train from New-York, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—to commence on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.
EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
The steamer ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and refined with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agents of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—With 125 feet of shafting, pullies, belting, benches, lathe, saws, &c., to be sold cheap for cash, as it is in the way, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at No. 89 1st-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—10,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 19 Wall-st. near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SHABOT, [illegible] late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] New-York, Sept. 1, 1855. [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible].
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AMERICA, Little, leave Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York	Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Ryrie, leave Boston	Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Mar. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH....Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.....Saturday.
GLASGOW.....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Warren-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin $120
Price of Passage—Second Cabin 75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, 7th.
For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 8.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—All over 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco.

First Cabin $175
Second Cabin 125
Steerage 75

The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain Miner, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply to JAMES W. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—Will dispatch their fine steamship OSPREY, on her second trip to Carthagena, New-Granada, from Pier No. 20 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, to Carthagena, $80; Second Cabin to Carthagena, $60; Steerage to Carthagena, $40.

For passage, apply immediately to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 23 William-st., New-York.
For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., 26½ Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—HARMON K. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against JOHN GRADY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents, with interest from the 29th day of January, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 29, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, January 29, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL,
ja31-1aw6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 195 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—GEORGE W. BRAINARD and DAVID BELDEN against JOHN GRADY—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest from the 29th day of January, 1856, besides the cost of this action.—Dated, Jan. 29, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 195 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 30, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL,
ja31-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 195 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY and JOHN JAY, Trustee for Richard B. Kimball, William Thompson, Andrew Warner, Nathaniel Niles, William Jay and Lewis Levy, against BALLUS M. FOWLER, JOANNA his wife, Henry Franklin, and Eliza, his wife, James F. McMann, Stephen T. Wood, William Osborn, James A. Bogert, James S. Banes and Leon Deitze.—Summons for relief.—To said defendant, LEON DEITZE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 19th day of December, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this Summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Dec. 18, 1855.
CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
72-1aw9wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLARK WHEELOCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of J. BUTLER WRIGHT, No. 68 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 20, 1855. HENRY W. LAW, } Executors.
d20-1aw6mTh* J. BUTLER WRIGHT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EZRA PHILLIPS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, [illegible], in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 29, 1855.
CATHARINE PHILLIPS, Administratrix.
au30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given [illegible] EUNICE [illegible] the City of Brooklyn [illegible]
WILLIAM [illegible], Administrator.
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, [illegible] such parts thereof as are within the [illegible] the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE E. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 3 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 11th day of January, 1856.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land bounded on the northward by the easterly line of the Third-avenue, on the southward by the [illegible] on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-sixth-street and Sixty-seventh-street. And also all that certain district of land bounded on the southward by the easterly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest partly by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.

Fifth—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in said City on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.
GEO. E. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lay within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 81 Chambers-street, (second-story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 30th day of January, 1856.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the Third-av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN NATHAN,
B. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts as are within the New Central Park, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses, by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court Chambers, in the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M. GEO. E. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATHIAS BLOODGOOD,
New-York, Jan. 29, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain of the City of New-York, against ANN SWAN, CHARLOTTE GODWIN, Executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel Swan, deceased, and in her own right, Daniel Godwin, Silas Constant and Caroline his wife, John Swan and Ellen his wife, Charles H. Swan, Alfred F. Swan, Emma Ann Swan, John P. Veeder, William H. Popham, Mark Spencer, William [illegible], Oliver, Francis I. Morgan, and Frederick Hornby.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN SWAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of December instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1855. CRAM, CORNELL & TOWNSEND,
d13-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—NATHANIEL H. CARPENTER against LEWIS TEAL.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To LEWIS TEAL, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 31st day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 1855. FRANCIS TILLOU,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1855. FRANCIS TILLOU,
d6-1aw10wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ABRAHAM AYRES and JOSEPH TAYLOR, Plaintiffs, against EDWARD ARCHER and ANN MARIA his wife, David Vanderbeek and Mary his wife, Henry H. Elliott, James C. Holden, Runyon W. Martin, Jr., Lucius L. Spring, and Thomas B. Richards, Jr., Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 27, 1855. STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, the 27th day of December, 1855. STERLING & THAYER,
ja17-1aw6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HALL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of WILLIAM E. BAKER, No. 158 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated Jan. 16, 1856.
SUSAN M. HALL, } Administrators.
WILLIAM E. BAKER, }
ja17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL ALLISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr., No. 9 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1855.
MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr.,
ABRAHAM S. ALLISON, } Executors.
EDWARD BEADEL,
o18-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.
au2-1aw6mTh* JAMES W. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH LOUNSBERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of EDWARD A. FRASER, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1855.
HELEN A. LOUNSBERRY, Administratrix.
EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator.
au16-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John T. Tuttle, M. D., No. 212 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1855.
JOHN T. TUTTLE, } Executors.
HENRY H. FRENCH, }
ja3-1aw6mTh*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

The Prospect of Electing a House Printer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Parties seem hopelessly divided on the House Printer, and there is great danger that our friends will be defeated. The best judgment I can form to-night is that Follett cannot get above eighty votes, while he can harmonize two opposing interests.

Messrs. Cobb and Colonel Orr have gone to stump New-Hampshire. S.

Minister Wheeler and the New Nicaraguan Government—Parker H. French—Minister Marcy—The Office-Seekers—The Naval Retiring Board—Naval.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Recent dispatches from Mr. Wheeler, the U. S. Minister at Nicaragua, represents the military force of General Walker to be 1,200 men, and says that he will ultimately succeed in effecting a union of all the Central American States. He spiritedly defends his course in recognizing the new Nicaraguan Government, in reply to Mr. Marcy's letter on that subject.

Parker H. French has again made formal application to be received as Minister from Nicaragua, but as the strong objections to him and his Government have not been removed, he will not probably be recognized as such until further developments.

Mr. Buchanan is in the city on business with the Executive Department, preparatory to his departure for [illegible].

The swarms of office seekers under the House organization have been largely increased by accessions from abroad.

Captain [illegible], Commander Foot, and Lieutenant [illegible], representing the three grades of the Naval Retiring Board, were this morning summoned before the Naval Committee of the Senate and interrogated concerning the reasons for the dismissal and furlough of the two hundred and one naval officers. This is the first time the action of the Naval Board has been officially questioned.

Commodore Gregory left here to-day to take command of the steam frigate Merrimac, at Boston, which vessel is soon to make a trial trip to Norfolk.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.... Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. [illegible] submitted a joint resolution authorizing the Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses to ascertain without delay the cases in Washington of individual suffering for want of fuel, and appropriating $[illegible] for the relief of the poor.

During the debate on the resolution, Mr. Pierce said the Senate had paid $4,500 to furnish Kossuth and suite with brandy, wine, and cigars, and surely they could give this trifle to the poor.

Mr. Adams thought if Congress furnished water for the sick, it ought to furnish food for the poor.

After the adoption of an amendment making the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown the distributors of the money, the resolution was passed.

The resolution calling for the journal of the late Naval Retiring Board was then taken up, pending the discussion of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The House proceeded to the election of Printer, by a viva voce vote, which resulted as follows:

Follett	80	Francis W. Blair, Jr.	2
Cornelius Wendell	66	Beverley Tucker	1
Nathan Sargent	11	Ridgway	1
Robert Farnham	18	J. Watson Webb	1
John T. Defrees	4	Seaton	1
John T. Towers	1	Peck	1

Necessary for a choice, 96.

Two more votes were taken, the last with the following result:

Follett	14	Farnham	25
Sargent	10	Ridgway	2
Defrees	7	Seaton	4
Wendell	66		

Necessary for a choice 96.

Without electing the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

No. 56. Argument continued by Mr. Vinton for the appellee, and by Hon. Geo. E. Pugh for the appellant.

No. 57. Alexander Hunter, executor, appellant, vs. Philip R. Minor. Argument commenced by Hon. H. Winter Davis for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Lawrence for the appellee.

The Democratic Convention in Philadelphia—Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency—Difficulty about a Reporter.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Committee on Resolutions reported to the Convention, to-day, the resolutions which were referred to the Committee yesterday, recommending the Delegates to the State Convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. The Convention adopted the resolutions almost unanimously, those voting nay being desirous of passing resolutions to the same effect, but of more forcible language.

Much confusion was created by the announcement that the "[illegible]" Know-Nothing reporter of the Times was in the room, and ought to be excluded. A portion of the Convention favored ejecting him by force; others protested, but the reporter finally withdrew, at the solicitation of his friends, thus ending the tumult.

The candidates for delegates to the State Convention took oath this morning that they were not members of any organization proscribing citizens in consequence of birth-place or religion, and that they did not intend to become such.

Meeting of the New-York Delegation—The New Charter—President of the State Medical Society.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The New-York Delegation met, this evening, to consider the proposed new Charter, submitted by a Committee from the Board of Aldermen. Lieut.-Gov. Raymond, Mr. [illegible], Ald. [illegible] and others participated in the debate. All the members from New-York were in attendance. The general impression appears to be against the proposition of the Aldermen in its present form.

Dr. Alden March was to-day elected President of the State Medical Society.

New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The joint resolutions in commendation of E. K. Kane, and his associates, were ordered to a third reading in our Legislature, to-day.

The joint resolution asking for the restoration of Commodore Stewart to the post of Captain in the Navy, has passed both Houses.

The South Jersey Air-Line Railroad bill has been ordered to a final reading.

Fire at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The woolen carpet factory on Haydock-street, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It was owned by Joseph [illegible], whose loss is $80,000; partially insured. A portion of the stock was saved. One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment by the disaster. Four frame dwellings were also consumed, all of which were occupied by families.

Fire at Augusta, Ga.—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

About twenty stores and dwellings, mostly frame buildings, were destroyed by fire in this city last night.

[illegible], a prominent citizen, died here yesterday.

[illegible] Ashore.

[illegible], Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The schooner [illegible], from Cape Haytien for Boston, went ashore [illegible] and bilged. No lives were lost. Part of the cargo, consisting of coffee and logwood, will be saved.

The Steamship Union [illegible].

Providence, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The steamship Union, from Havre [illegible] New-York, put into Newport this morning [illegible]. She has [illegible] supply of coal, and is ready to sail again for New-York.

Heavy Defalcation—Death of Hon. Benj. E. Eastman.

Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

E. H. Janssen, the late State Treasurer, is reported to be a defaulter to the extent of $[illegible].

Hon. Benj. E. Eastman, ex-member of Congress, died at his residence at Platteville yesterday.

Death by Freezing.

Middletown, (Ct.) Wednesday, Feb. 6.

An Irishwoman named Ellen Desmond left this place last evening, on foot, to go to Middleham, a distance of six miles. This morning her body was found on the ice, frozen stiff.

Detroit Municipal Election.

Detroit, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

At our Charter election yesterday, O. M. Hyde, Republican, was elected Mayor by a small majority. The Democrats elected the remainder of the city ticket, and six of the eight Aldermen.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

We have no mail south of Washington to-day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER LEGAL SWINDLER.

An Englishman, named Marcus Morton, who keeps a lawyer's shingle at No. 335 Broadway, was yesterday arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from a Miss Rosina Mathews, residing at No. 345 Broadway. Miss Mathews in her affidavit states that in November last, she saw an advertisement in a paper of a "lady wanted who could write a handsome hand." She answered the advertisement, and by so doing, was brought in contact with Morton, who stated that he wanted to receive a pupil for instruction in the art of writing visiting cards. For such he desired the sum of $100. Miss Mathews declined paying the amount asked, but agreed to pay him $40 in two instalments, provided he would teach her and afterwards procure her a situation at $15 a week.

To this Morton acceded; but, after receiving the stipulated sum, and $6 besides, refused to comply with any part of his agreement. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was locked up by Justice Wood for trial.

ROW IN A DANCE-HOUSE.

On Tuesday night a disturbance took place at Montgomery's notorious dance-house and den of prostitution, in Water-street, between the proprietor of the place and a man named James Hendy, living at No. 374 Water-street, during which the former hurled a large tumbler at the head of his antagonist, which struck him in the forehead, breaking in pieces and cutting him badly in the face, forehead and mouth, besides knocking him down. Montgomery was arrested and held to answer for the assault.

Miscellaneous.

A HORRIBLE DEATH—SUFFOCATED IN A CHIMNEY.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Hills, upon the body of a young man named Miller, who was found dead in the flue of a chimney at the premises No. 140 Cherry-street, where his body had been since last New-Year's Day. The circumstances of the case are as singular as horrible. We annex, in detail, the evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury:

THE TESTIMONY.

John Stuart, being sworn, says—I reside and keep a bakery at No. 140 Cherry-street; yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, while my masons were endeavoring to clear a flue in the chimney of my house, they found it closed about six feet from the top; supposing that bricks and mortar had fallen into it and frozen, they made a fire with some shavings, and put it down the chimney, for the purpose of melting the obstruction; soon a strong smell was emitted, and, upon examination, they found the body of a man in the flue, with his hands upwards; the flue reached to the first floor; there was no complaint before Monday last that it was stopped up, but they were not in the habit of having fire on that floor; the masons being here, repairing my ovens, I got them to work at the flue, with the above result; there were two young German women living on this floor, (the top,) but on the other side of the house, who had a young man boarding with them, and he disappeared soon after New-Year's day; the young women said he was their brother-in-law, and that they were much concerned about him, thinking that he had got into the river; they afterwards confessed that he was not related to them; I was told that he had a brother in Washington Market.

Sophia Dedrick, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, being sworn, said she had been living at the above place for the last two months; her sister lived with her, and was acquainted with a young man named George Miller, who visited her very frequently for the last two years; he often complained of being unwell, particularly about the head; he staid at the house several days, just before New-Year's Day, *when he was taken ill, and appeared to be crazy*; we had a doctor attending him during his illness, who said that it was caused by the too free use of drink; he trembled a great deal, and talked wildly; on New-Year's morning he went out of the room with his shirt and drawers on; he had been out of his mind all night, talking about witches, &c.; I saw nothing of him again until this morning, when his body was shown me after it had been taken out of the chimney.

Emily Starr, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, deposed as follows: I am the person spoken of by the preceding witness as her sister; I have known Geo. Miller, the deceased, for the past three years; I was in New-Jersey when he disappeared; I had not seen him for a week before I went to New-Jersey; he was poor, and in order to prevent his going to the Hospital I took care of him while he was sick; he never lived with me as my husband.

Jacob F. Miller, residing at No. 168 Allen-street, testified that the deceased was his brother, who disappeared some time ago; his proper name was Louis Miller; I know nothing of the manner in which he came to his death.

George Francis, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, being sworn, testified that he occupied the 5th story of the rear building, the windows of which were on a level with the roof of the front building. On or about New-Year's morning while in my room, I saw a man coming up through the scuttle of the front house having his night clothes on. The roof was covered with ice and snow. I saw him get upon the chimney and lower himself into it. I thought he was crazy and told my wife of the occurrence. I also told a man into whose flue I supposed he had got, but no notice was taken of the matter. I thought the man had some means of getting down into his room by the chimney.

Dr. Eben. Hassel made an external examination of the body of deceased, and gave it as his opinion that death was produced by suffocation.

The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That deceased came to his death by suffocation, by jumping down the chimney of house No. 140 Cherry-street, on the 1st of January, 1856, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity."

The deceased was a native of Baltimore, Md., 28 years of age. His parents are Germans, and being poor, Mr. Stuart (at whose premises the melancholy occurrence took place) kindly took upon himself the expense of having the body interred in Greenwood.

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE—A YOUNG MAN MISSING.

A young man named Edwin M. Pierce, aged 18 years, and son of E. A. Pierce, Esq., a well-known dry goods dealer, doing business at No. 45 Liberty-street, has been missing since the first of the present month. He attended a party in Twenty-first-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, on the night of the 31st of January, and left there for his home, No. 91½ East Twenty-ninth-street, about 2 o'clock in the morning, since which time he has not been heard of even in the remotest manner. His father has offered a reward of $500 for his recovery. He was five feet four inches high, stout built, full face, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes; dressed in black frock coat, black pants, black velvet vest trimmed with gold cord, black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat, and gray shawl. He had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breast-pin, and diamond finger ring.

[Advertisement.]

Hills & Stringer's Original Dandelion Coffee.—Are you troubled with indigestion, flatulency, constipation, sick headache or general debility? If so, get a box of this Coffee, and you will be relieved. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are afloat. For sale at the General Dépôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The new Pen and Pencil, "Lowen's Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Made in gold and silver by Wilmarth, Clugsman & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found a general assortment of gold pens and pencils.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The first Surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated Ointment to their patients and public generally, as an effectual cure for wounds, sores and ulcers, even when all other means have failed.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies' Writing Classes.—Only Five Dollars for the course. Classes meet at 11 A. M. in New-York, and 3 o'clock P. M. in Brooklyn. Apply this week. Private lessons given.

Oliver B. Goldsmith, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The new historical drama of "The Invasion of Ireland," and the grand pantomime of "Asphodel," are drawing crowds to the pretty National, and are yielding a rich harvest to its manager. Go to-night and see them.

[Advertisement.]

Colburn & Nash.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale and to let, both new and old, lower than any other house. To let from $6 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500. Colburn & Nash, Agents, No. 498 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. L. V. Clark to Miss Kate E. Freeman, eldest daughter of Erastus Freeman, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Phillips, D. D., Isaac Douglass to Henrietta, daughter of Henry M. Butlin, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, of Jersey City, Mr. John Ramsey, of the firm of A. & J. Ramsey, to Miss Mary Eleanor Delia, only daughter of Dr. R. B. Newman, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, John J. Armour, of this City, to Miss Martha Jane Holmes, of Nashua, N. H.

New-Hampshire papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, Miss Sarah Waite, aged 56 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, James McBrair, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 Lispenard-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, Mrs. Lucretia Van Pelt, widow of the late Tunis Van Pelt, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Vandam-st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, Alice, daughter of John and Agnes Harmer, aged 13 years, 10 months and 6 days.

Her funeral will take place on Friday next, the 8th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 236 West 18th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, Jane Augusta, infant daughter of Samuel S. and Maria Sniffen, aged 9 months and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from the residence of her father, No. 39 8th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 9th inst.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, Mrs. Lucia Blodgett, widow of the late Alba Blodgett, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 136 Irvington-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, Lorraine H., wife of E. W. Banney, M. D., and daughter of Hon. J. Fisk, late of Clinton Co., N. Y.

Relatives and friends are all invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 240 West 23d-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at the residence of Mr. Francis Torrance, No. 157 West 16th-st., Mr. Mathew McArthur, of Grafton, Mass., aged 56 years.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, of scarlet fever, Theresa Louisa Carreja, aged 6 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 244 Livingston-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at No. 194 Pearl-st., Sarah A. Ball, aged 1 year.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, Alonzo Edward, only son of Zachariah and Margaret L. Voorhies.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 4 Taylor-st.

At Gowanus, Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of his grandfather, R. C. Bell, Thomas L. Coles, Jr., only son of Thomas L. and Maria G. Coles, aged 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his grandfather, R. C. Bell, and Thomas Coles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 271 East Broadway, this City, this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 7, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In Peekskill, on Monday, Jan. 28, at his residence, Tyler Fountain, aged 62 years.

At his residence, near Woodbridge, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 3, after a protracted illness, Thomas G. Marsh, Esq., in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy. Conveyances will be at the Dépôt at Rahway on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York. Returning, leaves Rahway at 4 P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, of congestion of the brain, Henry Dougherty, in the 33th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, those of his brother, Nathaniel, and of his brother-in-law, N. S. Burt, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 163 Franklin-st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, Col. James Duff, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of R. W. Horn, aged 6 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 418 10th-av. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 6.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	94½	5 Mich. Central R. R.	90
500 do	94⅝	50 do ...s3	90½
1,000 Missouri 6s	85¼	150 do	90¼
15,000 do	85½	100 do ...b30	90½
2,000 Ohio 6s, '56	100	5 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	91½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B. s3	88¾	106 do	91
30,000 do	88⅝	150 do ...s30	90¾
20,000 do ...b30	88⅝	50 do ...s30	90⅞
3,000 do	88⅝	300 do ...b10	91
8,000 do ...c	88⅝	175 do	91¼
1,000 Ill. F. bds. w. priv.	87	200 do ...b30	91½
1,000 Har. 1st Mo. Bds.	81½	300 do ...b30	92
2,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bds.	96	50 do ...s10	91¼
47 Bank of America	117	50 do ...s30	91¼
25 Ohio L. & Tr. Co.	98	100 do ...s3	91¼
50 Ocean Bank	90	100 do	91½
125 Bruna City L. Co.	5½	100 do	91¼
200 Nic. Transit Co.	21¼	400 do ...s30	91¼
150 do ...b10	21¼	250 Harlem R. R. ...s3	17¾
50 do ...b60	21½	50 Panama R. R. ...b60	100¾
500 Cumb. Coal Co. ...s3	23½	50 do ...c	100¼
200 do ...b3	23½	100 Ill. Cen. R. R. ...b30	96
200 do ...s60	23⅞	34 Sixth-av. R. R.	78
50 do ...b60	23⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. b60	62
100 do ...b30	23¼	20 Third-av. R. R.	50
100 Chirique C'l Co. b30	25	428 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	109¼
50 Canton Co. ...b30	23¾	100 do ...b20	110
50 do ...b60	23	100 do ...b60	110½
811 Erie Railroad ...c	58¼	300 Clev. & To. R. R.	74⅞
50 do ...s3	58½	300 do	74⅝
100 do ...b60	58¼	100 do ...s10	74½
100 do ...s10	58¼	15 C. & R. I. R. R.	80
200 do ...b30	58¼	50 do	80¾
200 do ...s30	58⅝	50 do ...b3	80
50 do ...s10	58¼	50 do ...b10	80
100 Reading R. R. ...s10	87½	150 do ...b30	80
150 do ...s3	87½	122 do ...c	80¾
200 do ...s60	87	25 do	80
400 do ...b60	87½	43 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	83½
18 do	87½	70 do	83
100 do ...b5	87½	50 do ...b30	83½
200 do ...s5	87½	15 N. Y. Cen'l R. R.	89½
5 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	122½		

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Ill. Cen. R. B. ...s3	88⅝	100 Canton Company	23¾
400 Cumb'd Coal Co. s30	23	100 do ...b30	23
300 do	23⅝	100 Flor. & Key. Jt. b60	[illegible]
300 do ...s60	23¼	150 M. S. & N. Ia. R. s30	91¾
100 do ...s10	23¼	20 do	91½
100 Nicar. Trans. Co.	21⅞	35 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	109⅞
100 do	21½	50 do	109½
350 Erie Railroad	58⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R. b60	75
100 do ...b30	58¾	100 do ...s30	74⅝
400 do ...b15	58⅝	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	89¼
100 do ...s30	58⅝	50 N. Y. Cen. Railroad	90
100 do ...b10	58⅝	100 Reading Railr'd. b10	87¾
25 do	58⅝	10 do	87¾
200 do ...b30	58⅝	200 do	87⅝
100 do ...s30	58⅝	50 Panama Railroad	100¾

Wednesday, Feb. 6—P. M.

The slight depression in Stock prices noticed yesterday afternoon, and which was again felt at the early meeting of the Brokers to-day, was fully recovered from in the afternoon, and the market closed firm. The business of the day was quite active in Western Road Shares and in Illinois Central Bonds; but otherwise the sales on the list are only to a fair amount. At the Second Board, Erie left off firm and in good request at 58⅝@¾, against 58¼ at the close on Tuesday. The fluctuations in Southern Michigan Shares were from 90¾ to 91¾; in Illinois Bonds, 88¾ to 88⅝—both closing firm; Reading, 87⅝@¾, last price and bid. The operators in Nicaragua Transit Shares, not behind the scenes, are befogged by the sudden fall and large sales of yesterday, though the last price to-day, 21⅞, was a fraction above the morning sales. Toledo, Galena and Rock Island Shares were all firm. New-York Central not so strong as yesterday, until the very close, when the stock was wanted at 90, short buyer's option.

The day was a quiet one in Money and Exchange affairs. The steamer sailed too early to allow of any additional business in Bills. Sterling left off steady yesterday afternoon, at 109¼ to 109½; the advance of ¼@⅜ from the previous packet being well established. The impression, however, is, that with the breaking up of the hard weather, more bills will be made both here and at New-Orleans than at any time since December. The bullion taken out by the *Africa* amounts to $303,941. Advice was received to-day, by telegraph from New-Orleans, that the Texas Legislature has finally accepted the Compromise bill passed by Congress at the last session, for the payment of $7,750,000 to her creditors having claim on the Federal Government and to her own Treasury for Indian depredations. This will let loose in the course of a few months—possibly at a very early day—a corresponding sum in Gold now locked up in the Sub-Treasury, and cancel $5,000,000 of the Public Debt and interest since 1850, held in trust for the Texas creditors. Money keeps easy among the Brokers, with a fair employment on Stocks, and a good demand for Discounts at 8@10 ⅌ cent. outside of Bank. The Cotton market continues firm here, and telegraphic advices speak of stiff bidding at New-Orleans, without much stock offering. The obstructions to the Western roads by ice and snow are putting the Provision and Grain factors to much inconvenience, while the condition of the streets and docks retards the export movement. Some renewals of Western acceptances are being made, in consequence. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $111,864; paid $171,838, and held at the close a regular balance of $1,763,868. With the machinery of Congress under way, and the Texas debt appropriation confirmed, the probability is that the disbursements by the Government this Spring will be largely in advance of the income from Customs.

The subscribers to the Park Bank were not all able to sign the articles of association in consequence of the press yesterday and to-day. They will remain open on Thursday, (to-morrow,) but no longer. The Nassau Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 8 ⅌ cent., payable on demand. The St. Marks Company, 5 ⅌ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The Knickerbocker Stage Company, 5 ⅌ cent., payable on or after the 9th inst. The Rome and Watertown Road a dividend of 10 ⅌ cent., in scrip, to New-York stockholders at the People's Bank, Canal-street. The Oriental Bank a dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The Cleveland and Toledo Company received $77,713 in January, against $61,858 same month last year.

PEORIA ILLINOIS ROAD.

Line from Mississippi River at Burlington, east to junction with Chicago and Alton Road, 143 miles.

Western Section, Peoria to Burlington (66 miles opened,)	93 miles.
Expenditure, $1,605,510; Debt, $649,000.	
Eastern Section, Peoria to Alton Road, (18½ miles opened,)	50 miles.
Expenditure, $605,000; First Mort. to issue.	
Total	143 miles.

The first mortgage upon the Eastern Section has just been created, after the above private expenditure of $605,000, in all for half a million of dollars, 8 ⅌ cents. Convertibles. One half the Bonds, $250,000, were yesterday negotiated through De Coppet & Co., to a list of subscribers of the first respectability, the remaining half held subject to their control, and not to come upon the market until 33½ miles are opened to the junction of the Illinois Central. The net earnings on the 18½ miles now operated will pay the interest on the entire mortgage of $10,000 a mile on the 50 miles. Of the Western Section, 43 miles are operated under a three years' lease—two years now to run—by the Chicago and Burlington Company. They pay the Peoria Company $45,000 a year; using their own equipment, and also pay in addition two-thirds the net earnings on the 43 miles. They have loaned the Peoria Company $200,000 by way of advance on the lease, holding therefor double the amount of their second mortgages. The remaining 50 miles, making the connection complete west of Peoria to the Mississippi, will open through by the 1st July.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, 1855.

Gross receipts	$4,270,015 56
Deduct paid other roads	731,683 29
Balance	$3,538,333 27
Expenses and tonnage tax	1,709,055 73
Net profits of year	$1,829,277 54

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Capital Stock		$3,482,850
Funded Debt		690,000
Profit and Loss		127,948
January, 1856, Dividend		174,120
Total		$4,474,918
Construction cost	$3,357,355	
Ferry, Bridge and other prop'y	952,066	
Total	$4,309,421	
Cash in bank	165,497	$4,474,918
Receipts of 1855		$861,514
Expenses		360,767
Net earnings		$500,747
July, '55 and Jan., '56, dividends	$348,245	
Interest and Contingencies	152,502	$500,747

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and surplus assets		$635,249
Gross income for 1855		$176,372
Losses and Expenses	$87,889	
Dividends	50,000	
Clearing unadjusted	4,904	$142,793
Surplus of year		$33,579

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the following Board was elected: *President*, William W. Longstreth; *Managers*—John P. Johnston, W. H. Gatzmer, J. G. Fell, Asa Packer, E. A. Packer, and D. Barney. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is the Pennsylvania extension of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Western Roads—No. VII.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Northern line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad runs from Chicago to Freeport, 121 miles, connecting there with the Illinois Central, 67 miles, to Dunleith. At Belvidere, 78 miles from Chicago, it connects with the Beloit Branch, now drawing a large business from Janesville and Wisconsin. At the Junction 30 miles from Chicago, to which point a double track is in process of construction, the Dixon and Iowa branch line connects, running 106 miles to the Mississippi, at Fulton. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad also connects at this point, running its business with its own cars and machinery on the Galena Road to Chicago. Ten miles west of Chicago, what was formerly the St. Charles Air Line (recently bought by the Galena Road for $540,000) connects with the main track, and runs 10 miles to dépôt grounds upon the south branch of Chicago River, about two miles from the business portion of the City.

At Chicago the Company's chief dépôt grounds are upon the main branch of the river, less than one-quarter of a mile from the lake, where they have upwards of 1,000 feet of valuable water frontage. Upon these grounds are erected two extensive freight-dépôts and a fine grain-house, capable of stowing 400,000 bushels. Two blocks west of this is the passenger-building, which is small and inconvenient. West of this again, across the north branch of Chicago River, the Company have other grounds, for the reception of lumber and coarse merchandise, and here the engine-house and machine-shop are located. The north branch is crossed by a drawbridge, which is so frequently open during the season of navigation as to be a cause of serious detention to trains and the general business of the road. These grounds, though valuable in themselves as property, are, from their detached position, (which increases expenses of dépôt service,) and inconvenient access across the bridge referred to, and through public streets, illy adapted for railroad purposes. In consequence of the obstruction caused by long freight trains crossing the line of other principal thoroughfares, a strong feeling has been raised against the road continuing to use the street, and withal, there are doubts whether they have any right there, in consequence of legal informality in originally laying out the street through which they run. Should they be driven out, the freight, passenger and grain buildings will prove a heavy loss, and they must resort to the St. Charles dépôt on the south branch, thus losing the use of 10 miles completed double track, or place their dépôts on the west side of the north branch, at an inconvenient point for general business, and when water frontage can now be obtained at only a very high cost.

The track of the Road from Chicago to Freeport is generally in good order and well ballasted, but many of the station buildings are inferior and too small for the business. Upon the first thirty miles great delay has been experienced the last Summer from inadequate water stations.

The Dixon and Iowa line has about 50 miles ballasted and partly fenced, the remaining 56 miles being in the condition of a new road requiring considerable outlay for these matters. Excepting at the Junction and Dixon, the whole line is destitute of suitable station buildings. The Beloit branch, 20 miles, is in good order, but also requires buildings. The rolling stock, generally, is in good condition, though some improvement might be made in their engines and passenger cars, both of which show marks of great wear. The result of my observations and inquiries do not justify the high encomiums that have been lavished lately upon its management. There is a want of discipline and head on the road that has already led to serious evils, both in its internal economy, its connection with other roads, and the public at large, and may, if not corrected, by efficient superintendence and more far-seeing and liberal views generally, seriously damage the property.

Its financial management seems also open to serious objection. Some time last Spring, it appears, they negotiated to one of their own directors (who since the failure of Messrs. Wadsworth & Sheldon is understood to be the chief financial agent of the Company) $500,000 of 2d Mortgage Bonds at 75 cents on the dollar, with an agreement not to issue any more until after the close of the year. This was done at a time when the stock was worth about 90 per ct., and it excited much comment among the friends of the road that this negotiation should have been so quietly and privately closed at such low rates without advertisement, it being a most unusual thing to sell Mortgage Bonds (both being at a discount) at less than the market value of the stock. A scrip dividend of 5 per ct. was declared last February, payable in a year, and to meet this scrip and the nominal cash dividend declared this February, an issue of 5,000 new shares have been made to the stockholders, thus showing the only really cash dividend paid by the road for eighteen months past to be that of 5 per cent. in August. On the top of this issue we have now a stock dividend of 12 per cent., making another new issue of 6,000 shares, or say 11,000 shares in all within three months. The policy of declaring this stock dividend now instead of at the end of their fiscal year, (May 1,) when they could correctly ascertain their operating and other expenses, may well be doubted, unless the managers had ulterior views as to the effect that this nominal large dividend would have upon the price of its stock, thus making the first issue of 5,000 shares palatable to stockholders.

There has been a want of fairness, too, in its statement of earnings, they having instituted a comparison of receipts with last year without stating the additional number of miles in operation.

Much comment has lately been excited at Chicago by the apparent connection between the Galena road and what are there called Wild-Cat Bankers, a disposition having been shown on the part of the Galena managers to circulate this illegitimate currency in opposition to the wishes of the community and the course taken by the other leading roads. Whether this is a matter of taste or policy connected with their financial management, (one of their leading Directors and financial agent being deeply interested in this currency,) it is equally impolitic and dangerous, the Galena road, like other corporations, being amenable to public opinion.

The earnings of the road, as furnished by report of June, 1855, and published statement since that date, foot up for 1854, $1,816,153; miles operated being 186, equals $7,100 per mile; for 1855, $2,232,601, miles operated being 231, equals $9,700 per mile, or an increase of 36½ per cent., instead of 50 per cent., as has been stated by some of the papers. Owing to the absence of any reliable report of operating expenses, it is impossible now to compare the net earnings per mile each year. I doubt, however, if the road is operated at less than 40 per cent., although the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road has been paying them the past year at the rate of $360,000 per annum for the use of 30 miles of track and dépôt service, or say equal to $12,000 per mile, nearly all of which is net profit to the Galena road.

The earnings have also been largely increased this year by the opening of the Illinois Central through to Galena and Dunleith, thus throwing a heavy traffic from the Upper Mississippi on the Galena road.

In estimating the future of the Galena road, we must take into account the effect that will be had upon it by the withdrawal of the business of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who now have it in contemplation to build a line of their own to Chicago, unless they can make a new bargain for the use of the Galena track at a fair interest on what it would cost them to extend their road, which would amount to about $60,000 per annum.

The completion of the Chicago and Fond du Lac Road through to Janesville this Spring will draw from the Galena a large business now received from Wisconsin by the Beloit branch, the former route being much the most direct. The opening of the Milwaukee Road through to the Mississippi will also draw from the Galena a good deal of up-river business that now comes *via* Dunleith and Galena.

These causes, which will operate almost immediately, *may be compensated for by-and-by, by the* increase of local business along the Fulton line, *which is now but sparsely settled, and by the* extension of roads west into Iowa. It is to be hoped, however, that the Galena managers will not be led into the fatal error so common among railways, of embarrassing themselves by these extensions, but rather adhere to their legitimate business, trusting that the development of its local and what through traffic it can naturally control, will always enable it to pay fair cash dividends to stockholders after its present road is completed and construction account closed.

The cost of the Road, as appears from Report of June 6, 1855, stands thus:

Capital stock that date		$4,334,800
Add, since issued in part pay for St. Charles Air Line		100,000
Total		$4,434,800
New issue for dividends	$500,000	
Stock dividend of 12 per cent., just declared	532,000	1,032,000
Total		$5,466,800
Mortgage bonded debt, already issued and sold	2,500,000	
Bonds for St. Charles line	440,000	2,940,000
Total		$8,406,800
Sum required by report of June 6, to complete line to Fulton	1,617,824	
Less, dividend certificate, paid by issue of stock, as above	238,333	1,379,491
Total		$9,786,291

LENGTH OF ROAD.

Chicago to Freeport	121
Beloit branch	20
Dixon line	106—247 miles;

being equal to $40,000 per mile. These figures show the road at a cost per mile equal to some of what have been called the most expensive roads in the country, and the Managers will make a great mistake if, by these continuous and unlimited issues of stock, in the way of dividends and bonuses, they increase the capital to such a point, that any diversion of business, such as almost all roads are liable to, will reduce their dividends below 10 per cent.

The results in other roads, where large and oft-repeated stock dividends have been made, are not such as to cause these issues to be looked upon with favor by the public generally. SWITCHMAN.

Guano—The Commerce in it.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Philosophy informs us that no particle of matter has been lost since the Creation, and that in the changes which are transpiring in the physical realm, nothing is annihilated which seems to be, but that Nature is constantly reconstructing her wastes through the process of decomposition itself. According to this theory, everything that is subject to waste or decay never, in fact, subtracts a single atom from the grand sum of universal matter. That which flies off or is apparently lost to the eye, only changes its form, and exists on under other conditions. This may account for many of the marvelous phenomena seen in the natural world. In the process of vegetation, for instance, the soil becomes exhausted of its procreative qualities. The earth struggles in vain to bring forth the cereal and other products needed for animal life. Who would suppose there was accumulating all the while, from this waste, the elements of a mighty resurrection? Yet such is the fact. In the far-off islands of the ocean innumerable aquatic fowls are constantly employed in the beneficent work of repairing the wastes of Nature. Speaking on the subject, a late writer observes:

"The guano fields are generally [illegible] to the excrements of aquatic fowls, which [illegible] nestle in great numbers around the islands. [illegible] been designed by Nature to rescue, at least in part, that untold amount of fertilizing material which every river and brooklet is rolling into the sea. The wash of alluvial soils, the floating refuse of the field and forest, and, above all, the wasted [illegible] of great cities, are constantly being carried by the tidal currents out to sea. These, to a [illegible] extent at least, go to nourish, directly or indirectly, submarine vegetable and animal life, which in turn goes to feed the birds, whose excrements at one day are brought away by the ship load from the Chincha Islands."

These remarks have been suggested by the recent extraordinary discovery of immense beds of guano in the Pacific Ocean. This discovery, it is believed, will be attended with untold benefits to the agricultural interests of the country, in furnishing a fertilizer of superior value to the farmer, at a price far below that charged by the Peruvian Government. The American Guano Company, lately organized in this City, are the owners of the islands newly discovered. We understand they are about to make application for a charter to the Legislature of this State. It will be seen by the following that the United States Government is taking efficient steps to secure the advantages of so important a discovery to our citizens. The following is from the special report of the Company:

San Francisco, Jan. [illegible]

To President American Guano Co., New-York:

I have the pleasure to inform the Company of which you are President, that the Commodore [illegible] decided to take me to the islands in the U. S. frigate Independence, and that he will take possession of the islands, it being within the scope of his powers. [illegible] waiting orders, with instructions to be in readiness at twenty-four hours' notice, and in my next expect to advise you of my departure. The Commodore has treated me with marked consideration and kindness during all my business intercourse with him, and has crowned the whole by inviting me to mess with him in his cabin on the voyage. At first he intended to detail the steamer *Massachusetts* for this service, but upon examining the subject, he came to the conclusion that the magnitude of the interest involved would not permit him to intrust it to second hands,—consequently he goes in person, in the flag ship. [illegible]

Cotton Crop Movement.

From Wright's Weekly Circular, Feb. [illegible]

I see no reason to change the opinion expressed in my last circular, and adhere to 3,500,000 bales as a probable result of the receipts this year. Notwithstanding many parties here and in the South have adopted a lower figure.

Receipts at the ports, both for the week under review and for next week as advised by telegraph, are small, and show a falling off as compared with the same week for the past three years. At the last mail dates from New-Orleans, hopes were entertained owing to the moderating state of the weather, that receipts might be larger. We learn by telegraph they were 34,000 bales for the week, [illegible] other cold "term" having set in here [illegible] day last, a further delay of two or three weeks may ensue before we hear of better rivers and larger receipts. At Mobile, the receipts are mainly from one river. At Savannah and Charleston, the receipts are fair, as a good deal of Cotton had been at various dépôts waiting transportation.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	1,916,000	1,345,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to G. Britain	713,000	614,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	231,000	137,000	137,000	[illegible]
Exports to oth. For. Pts.	176,000	96,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	1,120,000	847,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on Hand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	95,000	121,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]	43,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	8,000	9,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to oth. For. Pts.	9,000	6,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Long Island Railroad.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The monthly reports of the Long Island Railroad for the year 1855, have been published, and foot up as follows:

January	$19,730	July	[illegible]
February	16,091	August	[illegible]
March	25,291	September	[illegible]
April	24,814	October	[illegible]
May	27,399	November	[illegible]
June	35,896	December	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

This is a very handsome increase on the [illegible] of the previous year, and the Company, we understand, estimate the revenue for the current year from local business at $300,000. On the last year's receipts of $296,634, the Company retired about $88,000 of their funded debt, and are now free from floating liabilities. It is a simple question in "the rule of three," how much of the funded debt may be redeemed on $350,000 if $296,000 redeemed $88,000. This is outside of any profit that may result from the proposed arrangement of a through line to Boston, and a direct Summer line to Newport. The stock of this Company is nearly all owned in this city, and one of our most economical road managers, Mr. Morris, is at the head of it.

Cincinnati Stock Sales.

Reported by Hewson & Holmes.

For the Week ending Jan. [illegible], 1856—$5,000 Little Miami R. R. Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, [illegible] and int.; $2,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. Co. 7 per cent. [illegible] Mortgage Bonds, [illegible]; $1,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. Co. 7 per cent. Dividend Bonds, [illegible] Covington and Lex. R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds, [illegible]; $2,000 do., [illegible] and int.; [illegible] Columbus and Xenia R. R. Co. Dividend Bonds, [illegible]; [illegible] Little Miami R. R. Co. Dividend Scrip, old, [illegible]; [illegible] Little Miami R. R. Co. Dividend Scrip, new, [illegible]; [illegible] Columbus, Piqua and Indiana R. R. Co. 7 per cent. Domestic Bonds, [illegible]; 204 shares Ohio and Miss. R. R., [illegible] and int.; [illegible] do. [illegible] and int.; [illegible] do. [illegible] and int.; 215 do. [illegible] Columbus and Xenia, [illegible]; 106 Little Miami, [illegible]; 17 Covington and Lex., [illegible] and int.; 24 do. [illegible]; 20 do. [illegible]; 30 do. [illegible] and int.; [illegible] Indianapolis and Cin., [illegible]; 100 Mad River and Lake Erie [illegible]; 46 Little Miami, [illegible]; 25 Ohio Central, [illegible]; Dayton and Michigan, [illegible]; 104 Ohio and Miss. [illegible]; 168 do., [illegible] and int.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Wednesday—*First Board*—[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; [illegible] Reading R. R. 6s, '44, [illegible]; $2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 64½; $1,000 Schuyl. Navigation Boat Loan, [illegible]; [illegible] Allegheny County 6s, Connell., [illegible]; [illegible] do., [illegible]; [illegible] 68½; $500 Union Canal 6s, 68½; [illegible] Wilmington R. R. 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] City R. R. [illegible]; Little Schuylkill R. R., 40½; 3 Penn. R. R. [illegible]; [illegible] 44½; 3 Harrisburg R. R., [illegible]; [illegible] Schuyl. Nav. Pref., [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible]; [illegible] N. America, [illegible]; [illegible] Western Bank, [illegible].

Closing Prices—[illegible] 99½; Pennsylvania [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; Reading [illegible] Mortgage 6s, '70, [illegible]; [illegible] ris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; [illegible] Navigation Pref., [illegible]; Long Island R. R. [illegible]; Vicksburg [illegible]; Girard Bank [illegible]; [illegible] Union Canal [illegible]; New Creek [illegible]; [illegible] quehanna Canal, [illegible].

Testimonial to the Captain of the Alabama.

Off Sandy Hook, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1856.

Capt. Geo. R. Schenck—*Dear Sir*: We, the passengers on board the steamship *Alabama*, before leaving the ship, after a long and unusually rough and heavy passage, desire to express to you our high appreciation of your gentlemanly deportment, as well as of your seamanship and unremitted attention to your duties as captain. We also desire, through you, to convey the same expression of approbation to the officers and engineers under your command, wishing you the utmost success in your profession, and are satisfied that you will find hosts of friends among those with whom you will be brought in contact, we hope for ourselves that this will not be the last time that we shall have the pleasure of meeting with you.

Yours, very truly, (Signed by the passengers.)

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—W. D. Morgan, W. W. Parker, Geo. H. H. Goddard, T. P. Ellis, Mr. R. Filley, H. S. Hughes, C. S. Wayne, G. B. Jones, J. G. Traver, W. A. Thomas, J. A. Breckenbridge, T. [illegible], S. H. Goodman, W. R. Benjamin, Chas. V. Wood, Capt. Chas. Collins and lady, infant and servant, Mrs. [illegible], H. Gaylord, G. W. Price, Aug. Sizer, Jas. Ballard, S. W. Osgood, E. Morgan, H. M. Barclay and lady, Master and Miss Barclay, J. R. McGinnis, Thos. H. Hodgkins, E. F. Cole, Wm. Peck, Wm. Hayes, Miss Louisa Travers, [illegible] Chappell, J. H. Hinds, and [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 5 25 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 18 | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships E. O'Brien, Watts, Cienfuegos, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Empress of the Sea, Wilson, San Francisco, [illegible] & Co.; Star of Hope, Somerby, San Francisco, [illegible] Talmadge & Co.; Waratah, (Ham.,) Koelkin, Bremen, [illegible] sher & Unkart; Lizzie Howard, Robinson, [illegible] J. G. Baker & Co.

Brig Triumph, Atkinson, Wilmington, [illegible]; Doris, (Norw.,) Hollsbod, Cork, Funch & Meincke.

Schrs. E. M. Demill, Look, Savannah, [illegible]; Julia Fox, Seaming, Frontera, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fred Hessell, Small, Laguayra, J. O. Seammon.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Has experienced strong head winds and a heavy sea during the entire passage, besides encountering large fields of ice. Has anchored off Jersey City, on account of the ice.

Ship Great Western, (packet,) Furber, Liverpool Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Was towed into Quarantine (where she anchored) last night by steamship Leviathan, Capt. Hamra.

Schr. Mary, Robbins, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and cotton to E. Blossom & Sons.

Schr. Pauline, [illegible], Virginia, with pine wood.

Sloop D. Van Name, De Lion, Virginia, with oysters.

WIND—During the day, W.

The schr. John Totten, Waters, from Virginia, is ashore under Sandy Hook.

Sailed.

The steamship Illinois, Boggs, for Aspinwall, sailed from Quarantine this morning; the R. M. steamship Africa, Shannon, for Liverpool, sailed at 10 A. M.